PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION

No. 53,872.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 7 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10809
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10812
29th "	ARCADIA	6902		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9503
10th "	MARMORA	10909		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	740	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	July 24	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 24	" 31
B	City of York	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	9 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,326 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 11th Sept. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
16th August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S
UNDER MAIL S. N. Co,
THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Biliaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldr Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165: and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	10th August.
* KAISER	2724	Von Hoff	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

MILITARY MEN will find no cheaper or better medium than the "SOLDIER'S EXPRESS" for sending Boxes Home. Particulars from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioeyang	Hankow.	Newchwang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.*—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

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The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 2/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

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NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafel or Brabourne Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lots exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1906.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. PERSIA from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 16th August, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th August, 1906.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Construction of the Buildings for the Chemical Laboratory and the extension of the Textile WORKSHOPS of this Institute. Plans can be seen and forms of Tender and Schedules of quantities etc, can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla. A DEPOSIT of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) must be paid in along with the Tender which must reach the undersigned not later than 1 P.M. on the 31st August, 1906.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 2-30 P. M, Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1*st*.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1906.

2*nd*.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya as a Director of the Company.

3*rd*.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4*th*.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration, for the current year.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 29th September 1906, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 27th August 1906 at 2-40 P.M., Standard Time, for the purpose of passing the special Resolutions circulated amongst the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client ALLADINBHOY SOMJEE, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase from DADOO THAKUJEE GAWAND, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the premises hereunder mentioned viz.

All that piece and parcel of Toka rent Tenure land or ground estimated to contain by admeasurement 848 Sq. yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 224 and Survey No. 2-3-4/2238 situate at or on the Westernside of Sewree Road,in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Jamshedji Bhicaji Naigamwalla, on the West by the property of Gopal Malloo, on the North by the property of Narayan Luckoo, and on the South by the property of Luxmon Hufkojee.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1906.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the interest on the Government Pro-Note lodged by the late Assistant Engineer, Mr. G. C. FORD, of His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, amounting to *Halli Sicca* Rs. 304-12-3, has been remaining as unclaimed property with the Accountant General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, it is hereby notified that any person having a claim to the same may appear in person or by a duly authorized Agent before the said Accountant General, H. H. The Nizam's Government, and establish his claim within five years from this date, failing which, the amount will be credited to Government.

Given under my hand this Thirteenth day of August, 1906.

G. J. PERRAM,
Superintending Engineer, G. B.,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking encire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers, Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and he balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906, at the rate of Rupees (150) One hundred and fifty for whole share, and Rupees (75) Seventy-five per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1906, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 20th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY the 21st to THURSDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.
Agents.

The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 17th August 1906.

Notice is hereby given that our Client, ALLADINBHOY SOMJI, of Bombay, has contracted to purchase from Narsoo Luxmon Gawand, Patel of Luxmon Gawand, Kashinath Luxmon Gawand and Umajee Ladkojee Gawand, all of Bombay, the premises hereunder mentioned viz:—

FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of Toka rent Tenure land estimated to contain by admeasurement 427 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's New Survey No. 2-8—2236 and situate at and on the Western side of Sivri Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay at Nahli Sewree, and is bounded on or towards the North and West by the property of Devjee Shiva, and on or towards the South and East by the property of Jamshedjee Bhicajee Naigamwalla.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of Toka rent Tenure land estimated to contain by admeasurement 352 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2257 and situate at and on the Western side of Sewree Road in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay at Nahli Sewaree and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jamshedji Bhicaji Naigaumwalla, on or towards the West and North by the property of Keroo Ganooji, and on or towards the South by the property of Dadoo Thuckaji,

THIRDLY :—All that piece or parcel of Toka rent Tenure land estimated to contain by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5-11—2238 and at and on the Western side of Sivaree Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay at Nahli Siwaree and is bounded on or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West and North partly by the property of Jamsedji Bhicaji Naigaumwalla and partly by that of Dadoo Thuckuji, and on or towards the South by the property of Dorabji Khurshedji and

FOURTHLY :—All that piece or parcel of Toka rent tenure land and estimated to contain by admeasurement 1038 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's of Land Revenue's books under New Survey No 5-11—2236 (or 5-11)—2238 situate at and on the Western side of Siwaree Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay at Nahli Siwaree and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kaneebai widow and of Dorabjee Kharshedji, on or towards the West by the property of Dorabji Kharshedji, on or towards the North partly by the property of Gavroojee Hasooji and partly by that of Dadoo Thuckuji, and on or towards the South by the property of Maugalia Govaria

All persons having claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or having and claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims. Dated this 16th day of August, 1906.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Purchasers' Solicitors.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Railway Rugs and Coloured Woollen Blankets, damaged by Fire and Water,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters :—

A large quantity of valuable large and small Railway rugs and coloured woollen blankets, damaged by fire and water in the recent fire at Chinckla.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria in good order.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Oldsmobile 4-seated motor car with hood &c. in perfect working order.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 17TH AUGUST 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as hall sofas, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer with dressing-glass, iron safes, book and hat-stands.

1. walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson, London.
6. electric revolving hanging fans, 6 revolving standing fans, and 1 pair electric figures.

By order of the Official Trustee in bankruptcy *re* William Watson and Co., in liquidation :—

1 8, B. B. L. gun by C. G. Bonehill.
1 8, B. B. L. rifle by Alex Henry.
1 8, B. B. L. rifle by Thomas Turner.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by H. Holland.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by Wilkinson and Son.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore rifle by George Gibbs.
1 D. B. B. L. rifle by W. W. Greener.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of late Mr. Alexander Fergus consisting of cotton and woolen wearing apparels, shirts, coats, hats, cigars, trunks, soaps, appliances for steam indication compass, binocular, boots, collars, hair and dress brushes, razor, drill clothes, suits, gurneseys, time-piece, foreign coins, deck chair and other sundry useful articles.

At 3 p.m.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of best Perfumery, Provisions, etc.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Maneckji Sorabji Patell, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the insolvent in the shop and godown in Parsee Bazar street and Bholwada Lane, Fort, and the shop in Chukla consisting of—

Assorted perfumery soap, tea provisions etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Official Assignee, till 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

For further particular application may be made to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RUBIES AND EMERALDS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1906, at their rooms at Bank Street, Fort, under instructions of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Gordhandas Kesrimul, the undermentioned rubies and emeralds which were consigned to London in 4 parcels on behalf of the said Gordhandas Kesrimull. The intending purchasers may view the said emeralds and rubies at the rooms of the Auctioneers 4 days before the sale.

PARTICULARS.

One ruby 3 3 8 ruttles 4 1/16 carats.
Six emeralds, 12 13 16 ruttles, 11 3 4 carats.
Eight emeralds, 14 3 4 ruttles, 13 1/2 carats.
One ruby, 2 31 32 ruttles, 2 3/4 carats.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Mohan, Attorneys for Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Bell Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 17TH AUGUST. 1906.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—Cash only. Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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GOANESE COOK WANTED for the 108th Infantry Mess, at Deesa. Must have good recommendations. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deesa.

WANTED—NATIVE MINING ENGINEER with sound knowledge of Manganese and how to raise it. Apply giving all qualifications to No. 568 A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—execute carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Pearl Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skill artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St. Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Apply with Copies of Certificates before 24th August, 1906, to RAI SAHIB LALA GIRDARILAL, Managing Director and Agent Saran and Co. Limited, Delhi.

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STRENGTHENING TONIC.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 23, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2,705 tons, Captain F Inoskay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons Captain J P Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain W Price, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,969 tons Captain R J Garrick, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Craglietto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr P P Dadachanji Mr Foxwell Mr Garlis, 2 Misses Yeks, Mr Labay Mr and Mrs Wiens From Aden—Sub-Condr Gregory, Mr Fateh Singh Jamadar Murari Sinde, Mr Moodo Kishan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Britannia s	Garrick	Glasgow, July 14
16	Knowsley Hall s	Macfay	Liverpool, July 20
	Nawab s	Toms	Calcutta, July 18
	Clan Macfarlane s	Price	Glasgow, July 7
	Persia s	roglietto	Trieste, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Foyle s	Johnson	Hamburg, &c
	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Britannia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
12	Rome	T Tayler	Rangoon
	Belle of England	R V Kelway	Liverpool
	Kumsang	E J Bailie	Penang
	Mahsud	D F Macdonel	Rangoon
	Matiana	W A Fausset	London
	Sanctoria	W Ward	Bombay
13	Shirala	C Scott	Bombay
	Shahjehan	B A Barker	Kalingapatam
	Steinberger	L Carstens	Chittagong
	Ganika	H A Barque	Rangoon
	Marksburg	W Krakler	Antwerp
	Scindia	T A B Hawke	—

DEPARTURES.

11	Nairn	J S Naile	Singapore
	Umballa	G Hurdill	New Zealan
	Santhia	R Phillips	Bombay

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
2	Clematis	Calcutta
5	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
12	Clan Maclean	Coast
13	Tarcha	Rangoon
14	Mauora	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 13th instant.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Wednesday the 15th inst. at 3 p.m.

The Asiatic Lloyd's steamer Austria left Kobe for Bombay via Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—401 cwt methey seed, Baner and Kranse; 400 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 1000 cwt fenugrec; Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, C, Oomerey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale hemp Kiddle Reove and Co; 2 bales carpets Megji; 100 cwt gum P. Jethabhoy: 16 cwt Kajoo Kernil D. Vallibhoy and Co: 369 cwt dry ginger V. Harridas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichinfels s—45 cwts bone sinc M, Jamal; 800 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co; 10 cwt myrabollams C. Macdonald and Co.; 4 cwt drugs Beynon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—976 cwt. sugar R. Alladina and Co; 70 cwt jardaloo P. Soorji and Co; 45 cwt jardeloo R. Datardina; 64 cases opium P. and O. Co.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—125 bales twist M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales twist C, Bhowandas.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famachwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, Zoti Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Con-R sident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	7	6	135
Total plague deaths to date	133,594		
Same date last year	7	5	78

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
13	8

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating virtues.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes		=	
3½ per cent. India Sterling Loan	105	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	— 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5/8	=	+ 3/16
2 months hence	30 9/16	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	66 1-4	=	+ 1-2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques		=	
Berlin cheques	2047 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	484 3/4	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/2	=	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	unchanged

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.
Rs. 42-20 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11-90 do Bombay.
Rs. 6-30. do Madras.

60-10

At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 12 per cent. average rate 16-03.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 9-90 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. Nil do Bombay.
Rs Nil do Madras.

9-90

At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 12 per cent. average rate 16-03.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 92,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 80,00,000
Extra Allotment Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000
at 1s. 4 1-16d.

TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef 31.
Finest Australian Mutton 33.
Tone of auction firmer.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 94
Yellow metal 7 5-8d
Tin Plates £ 0-19-1-2—1 1-2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12-6.
Basic Steel Bars £ 6

RAPESEED—Firm.
Yellow Guzerat 50 1/4 A.-S. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 45 3/4 A.-M. sellers.
Brown 47 3-4 A.-S. sellers

LINSEED—
Liverpool Bold 43 1/4 A.-S. sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/2—1/8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Sonneberg.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	irregular
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet but steady
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	5-16—7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	irregular

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5-26	5-21	5-19
—9	—9	—10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5-20	5-21	5-23
—9	—8	—8
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5-23	mutilated	mutilated
—8		

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do. Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10-30—10
Futures, month of Dec.	9-31—18
Do. month of March	9-72—17

Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-1 1/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9-49—15
Do. month of Dec.	9-51—16
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 15th Aug.

Cotton	729 bales.
Wheat	3,318 cwts.
Linseed	3,527 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,923 "
Gingelly seed	294 "
Poppyseed	320 "
Groundnuts	20 "
Castorseed	446 "
Rice	4,968 "
Myrabollams	30 "
Cottonseed	1,768 "
Mowrascod	229 "
Gram	627 "
Cowrie	2,112 "
Maize	16 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

Yesterday's allotment of Council Bills was made at 1/32d higher than the previous rates, and the bulk has again been taken for Calcutta. Bills to the amount of 60-10 lakhs were taken at 1s 4 1/32d. and the balance, 9-90 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d, tenderers receiving 12 per cent. An extra allotment of 20 lakhs in bills to Calcutta at 1s. 4 1/16d. is advised. For next week an increase of 1 lakhs to 80 lakhs is advertised, The total amount of bills sold in the previous week was 92 lakhs. This compares with 90 lakhs sold in the corresponding week of last year.

Crop and weather reports to hand to-day are still satisfactory. The break in the rains continues in Khandiesh, Berars and Central Provinces, and more rain will be required in these districts shortly. Broach still complains of too much rain, but no harm has been done there up to date. In Kathiawar the weather is seasonable. The United Provinces send good reports, but more rain is wanted in the Punjab, and in the South.

Cotton is still declining in the home markets and the position is weak. Private telegrams to hand state that a monster crop is anticipated in some quarters and there seems to be a good deal of bear pressure in the market. Spinners are well supplied with stocks for some time to come and if a huge crop is grown in America, coupled with the good advices we have of a large crop in India, lower prices are inevitable, quite independant of the favorable condition of the trade in manufactured goods.

New York reports a decline of 10 points in spot, and 18 points in futures. New Orleans is down 1/16 in spot and 15 to 16 points in futures. Liverpool closed irregular and 8 to 10 points lower in futures, with spot 5-58 equal to 7 points down.

The Bombay market is following the lead of governing markets, and the tone is dull and declining. The only transaction reported are in buyers covering previous sales, while there are many sellers of new crops. In spot there is very little doing. Shippers are reported to have come out freely as sellers of new crops at Colaba this afternoon, and quotations are Rs. 3 to 4 lower all round.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	191
Do. fine	Dec.	"	189
Do. fine	Jan.	"	188
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	211
M G Nagpur fine		"	213
M G Khandesh fully good		"	195
M G K A K fine		"	204
H G Bengals fully good		"	175
M G Broach good	March	"	283

Sterling exchange is firm. Rupee Paper has improved to 97 1/16 to 97 1/8 for cash and settlement with a moderate business passing in bazaar. The share market is firm and Mill shares are advancing with the fall in the cotton market.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	...	155 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	97-1
1st Settlement.	30th August	97-1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do, 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5-23	5-18	5-17
—3	—3	—2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5-18	5-18	5-20
—2	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5-22	5-24	5-25
—3	—3	—3

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following are the latest London quotations have been received by Special Cablegram :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£1 0 0	£1 0 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 6	£1 4 9
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 15 4½	£0 16 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 3
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Ghats Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 17 6	£1 19 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
G. F. of Mysore	£1	15s.	£0 3 9	£0 3 6
Glenrock Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 9	£0 4 0
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 19 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 18 9	£2 19 6
Hyderabad Deccan	£3	£3	£2 17 6	£3 0 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Kempinkote New	5s.	5s.	£0 3 0	£0 3 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 15 0	£5 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 9
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 0	£0 0 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 7 0
Oorgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 0
Road Block	£1	10s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 4 8	£0 5 9
Topaidodi	£1	10s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6

BURMA'S TRANSFRONTIER TRADE.

RAILWAYS WANTED.

AN official note on the Transfrontier Trade of Burma for the year 1905-06, says :—

The value of the total trade as compared with that of last year shows an increase of 8·46 per cent. to which both imports and exports contributed to the extent of 6·22 per cent. and 11·18 per cent respectively. By countries the increases were as follows. Western China, Rs 5,86,000, Northern Shan States, Rs. 8,33,000, Southern Shan States, Rs. 28,45,000, and Karenni, Rs. 5,41,000, while Northern Siam shows a decrease of 13 lakhs and Southern Siam a decrease of a little less than a lakh.

TRADE ROUTES, WESTERN CHINA.

Imports increased by 34·24 per cent. notably by the Waingnaw route. There was a noticeable increase of about four lakhs under opium due to the system of transport passes now adopted by the Deputy Commissioners of the Frontier Districts, owing the tendency to smuggle appears to have considerably abated and traders now import the article openly as they would do any other commodity. The same reason accounts for the large exports under silver. The decrease of 7·65 per cent. in exports is due to a decline of two lakhs in the export of raw cotton, and of about 4½ lakhs in twist and yarn, Indian, by the Bhamo route, owing, it is believed, to the market being overstocked. But this was partially counterbalanced by an increase of about 1½ lakhs of rupees under piece-goods, European. The decrease by the Maymyo route is chiefly under Ponies and is due to a lessened demand for hackney carriage purposes consequent on the introduction of the electric tramway system into Mandalay.

The development of the Western China trade depends upon the mode of transport employed. Under existing circumstances there is an entire absence of trade for four months in the year, that is, from June to September. During the rains the roads are impassable for pack animals of any description. Last year the heavy rains flooded the country, washed away roads and bridges and caused a block in the opium trade. In the interests of commerce in general and of this Province in particular it is very desirable that Bhamo and Tengyueh should be connected by a railway, so as to secure uninterrupted trade communication with Western China. A railway of any description would considerably enhance the importance of Bhamo which is the emporium for British goods for China as Tengyueh is for those from China. Another consideration of importance in favour of the construction of a line of railway is that goods could be booked direct from the Rangoon Custom Office to Tengyueh in bond without breaking bulk at Bhamo.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

The trade with this country increased in both directions—imports by 1·39 per cent. and exports by 5.81 per cent. There was an increase in almost every article except in wet or pickled tea and teak. In the case of the former the decrease was due to the outbreak of plague, which scared the traders for the time and so cattle disease. The cause of the decrease in the exports of teak is not known. The heavy decline in the exports of piece-goods, European, has more than counterbalanced the abnormal export of twist and yarn European. The average annual imports of pickled and dry teas from the Northern Shan States during the last three years amount to 17,375,000 lbs. and the imports of dry tea by sea to 1,209,800 lbs. The population of Burma is 10,490,000, so that the total imports show the average consumption of tea to be over 1-3/4 lbs. per head per annum. The tea trade is thus one of considerable importance, the imports of dry tea having increased by more than 3 lakhs of lbs. per annum since 1902-03.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

This trade advanced by 28 1-2 lakhs of rupees in the year under review. Imports increased by 18·06 per cent, and exports by 31·74 per cent. There was a general increase in all articles except under the head Cattle under which a decline of 1 1-4 lakhs of rupees is shown. This is due to the outbreak of rinderpest amongst the cattle. Part of the increase shown is no doubt due to the more accurate recording of statistics consequent on the introduction of the duel system of registration. Notwithstanding the difficulties due to the present means of transport it is satisfactory to note that the quantity of potatoes imported from the Shan States is steadily increasing. In 1901-02, about two million pounds were imported and during the year under review the imports rose to over 5 millions pounds. Besides this a considerable quantity was also imported by sea.

SOUTHERN SIAM.

There is a decrease of 20·24 per cent. in the trade with this country. The most noticeable decreases in imports being under Cattle and Silk Piece-goods and in export Cotton piece-goods, European, and silver. The opening of the Kawkareik-Myawaddy road resulted in the diversion of the Tadanku traffic to Thingamyeinnaung village through which the Government cart-road passes, hence the decline by this route. An office has since been opened at Thingannyeinnaung and that at Tadanku closed. The decline is also attributable to a severe outbreak of cholera at Mesauk which scared the traders and to an unfavourable rate of exchange.

SOUTHERN SIAM.

The trade with this country also decreased by 6·58 per cent. principally under Cattle and Elephants in imports and under silver in exports. The decrease is due to causes similar to those which caused the decrease in the trade of Northern Siam.

KARENNI.

There is an increase in the trade of 16·52 per cent. This is due principally to the large imports of teak and to the export of elepnants to work the forest, and of silver.

COUNT LESDAIN ON TIBET.

OF the members of the Cercle Litterature and their friends a very large and fashionable gathering met in the spacious "Moorish Hall" of the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday the 15 inst., at 9·30 p.m., when a lecture, under the auspices of the Cercle, was delivered in French, by the great French explorer Monsieur le Comte de Lesdain, Monsieur Charles Barret, Consul for France and President honneur du Cercle was in the chair. The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that the Count was kind enough to accede to the Cercle's request to hold a "Conference" and thanked Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata for the great assistance received from them in getting it up.

It was perhaps for the first time that Bombay had the good fortune to listen to the fascinating accounts of a Central Asia Expedition.

The lecturer commenced by saying that he with his wife set out on his exploration tour from Pekin. After crossing the Chinese wall he pushed his way first in a north-westerly direction to Mongolia; then turning westwards he repeatedly came upon the river Hoangho which he carefully mapped. In the North-western parts of the Celestial Empire he had to cross several desert tracts of the most dreary aspect. Then turning southward into Tibet, he finally reached the hitherto unknown region he had specially selected for his exploration. His object was to discover the sources of the mighty Yangtse-ki-ang. Sven Heddin had tried the same but failed in his enterprise, though he had come within fifteen miles of the sources. Count de Lesdain's venture was crowned with success, though only after untold hardships and losing less than 94 per cent. of his transport mules. Comparing his journey which lasted 17 months, with that of Hue and Gabet, the respective routes followed by the two parties seem to coincide in many parts: The chief events of the journey, as well as some of the more interesting views, were exhibited by projections from photographs which the explorer himself had taken on the spot. The explorer's reflexions on the manners and character of the peoples of those regions. His experiences were varied. In some places of China he was looted and insulted, in other parts well received and even hospitably treated. The Tibetans, he said, were not at all anti-foreign. The policy of the Tibetan exclusiveness was produced and fostered by the Lamas under inspiration from the Court at Pekin which has a political interest in keeping the foreigner out of Tibet.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the Chairman, Monsieur Barret, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his very interesting and instructive lecture. The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Rev. Father S. Noti, S. J., Chairman of the Committee of the Cercle, proposed a vote of thanks to the French Consul and whilst doing so referred to the valuable co-operation of Mr. and Mrs, R. D. Tata for arranging the "Conference." He announced that a donation of of Rs. 250 each has been offered to the Cercle by them, for which the best thanks of the Cercle were due. The meeting then terminated.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATH.

BAGLEY—August 7 at Dalhousie. Isabel Grace, wife of W. A Bagley, Punjab P.W.D.

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P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at 10 a.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

THE CLOTH MARKET.—The Moolji Jaitha Cloth Market was closed yesterday on account of the death of Jamshree Jasvatsingji, of Jamnagar.

A NEW DENTAL SURGEON.—Mr. D. P. B. Nariman, London D.S., R.C.S.E., who recently returned to Bombay from Europe, has commenced practice amongst us, and has opened his rooms in the Nippon Buildings, opposite the Fort Fire Brigade station in Hornby Road. He has succeeded in obtaining certificates of merit for practical work in dentistry, including one from the Dean of the Dental Hospital.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Professor P. A. Wadia will deliver a public address on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Prathana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Some Lessons from the Religious and Political History of Rome." Professor N. S. Welankar will preside. The Junior Class will meet as usual in the Bhuleshwar school above Bhuleshwar market.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Batt G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Under Freedom's Flag ... Nowowski
Overture	Barbier De Seville ... Rosini
Selection	Les Huguenots ... Meyerbeer
Song (Cornet Solo)	The Better Land ... Cowen
Selection	La Fille Du Regiment ... Donnizeti
Two Step	Kunnin's Kaffirs ... Paul Rubens

THE BOGUS MAHARAJAH.—Sardar Singh Mangalsing, the Rajput, who was charged with personating as H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, was again placed yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N.W. Kemp. The Magistrate said that he had received from the Baroda authorities a certificate of a 'prima facie' case against the accused. The accused was therefore sent to the Police Commissioner for being handed over to the Baroda authorities thakeis trial.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.—Messrs. Shapurji B. Katrak and Rustomji Framji Wadia have tendered their resignations of the Honorary Secretaryship of the Society to Dastur Kekhoshru Jamaspji, the Chairman. The Honorary Secretaries have severed their connection with the Society after a long period of 23 years, during which they have placed the Society on satisfactory and substantial footing. The retiring Secretaries have suggested that the new Secretaries of the Society should be Zend and Pehlvi scholars, and have proposed the names of Messrs. Pestonji Kuverji Motiwalla, M.A., LL.B., and Bomonji Dhabur, M.A., for the vacant posts.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE appointment of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont as Consular Agent for France at Karachi is recognised.

The services of Mr. J. T. Turner are placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for employment as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, *vice* Mr. P. Hide, transferred.

Major J. R. Hill, Special Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach is invested with power to require security for good behaviour.

Captain W. T. Barry, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st September or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major C. H. C. Grace, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain Barry, or pending further orders.

Major Grace is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Classin the Karachi District, and to exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Karachi and Manora to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay. He is also invested, within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to Mr. William Lewis of the Salvation Army.

Mr. G. S. Bhate, M. A. (Edin.), is appointed to act as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, *vice* Mr. E. H. McDougall, M. A. (Oxon.), proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant F. C. Jenkin, 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to be Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, *vice* Captain A. F. E. Stiffe, with effect from the 28th July.

Captain W. H. Cazaly, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain A. G. Sargent, I.M.S., have been appointed to act as Civil Surgeons, Satara and Panch Mahals, respectively, with effect from the 11th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Channer, M.B., C.M. (Ed.), D.P.H., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six weeks.

Major Arthur Kempster Leslie, V. D., Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Supernumerary list, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th August.

Major Henry FitzGerald Beale, Poona Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission. Dated 15th June.

Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, to be Major *vice* Beale, resigned. Date 16th June.

The leave granted to Captain J. C. Greig, 121st Bombay Pioneers, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 6th April, has been extended by three months on account of private affairs.

Mr. J. Rowland, Executive Engineer, First Grade, and Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway has been granted four days' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of leave.

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WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE FAINTING DAYS OF ENGLAND.

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LONDON, JULY 27.

OUR grandmothers were not desired to be brave. On the contrary, our grandfathers preferred them otherwise. To tremble, to grow pale, to faint with a decent frequency was what England expected of every woman three generations ago. Some of us may give thanks that we live in a day when no one demands of us such exausting performances. In this century we have gone to the other extreme. Every woman is expected to face gramophones and slugs and motor-buses without turning (to be metaphorical) a hair or (to be precise) without changing her complexion.

It is a great and striking change—a charge of manner perhaps of temperament, which can hardly be exaggerated. You read the memoirs and biographies and novels of early nineteenth century, and come to the conclusion that on the whole the girl of those days would rather faint than not. She found a pure and holy joy in palpitation. Who dreams of fainting now-a-days? The thing is entirely demode. You would probably be cut if you did it. Of course, this is a state of affairs not entirely novel. The convention, the fashion of women being fluttering, fearful creatures, is not really very old. It was a mere temporary aberration of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Before that time, even as now-a-days, it was permitted to a woman not to be afraid, except for good cause shown. Upon the whole throughout the ages it has been more common to respect the woman of a modest courage than the woman of palpitations.

Yet you find good people of quite a different opinion. There is lurking in many respectable minds the idea that there must be "something not quite nice" about the girl who can look with cheek unblanched upon wounds and bruises; that it is "not quite womanly, my dear" to avoid the onslaught of a motor-car by inches and with a smile; that to enjoy herself on a sailing-boat as the craft heels over before a brisk breeze is a thing that "a really nice girl would not do."

Much of this is annoying. More of it is absurdly wrong-headed. There is nothing the least unwomanly in being able to take a trifle of danger with a smile. Quite otherwise. Among the comparative certainties of our uncertain world is this—that a woman who has never known the slightest thrill of risk, or who, by nature or training, has not learnt how to meet danger with a laugh, is a very uncomfortable creature to have about the house. It is, if possible, even more certain that it is neither peculiarly womanly nor peculiarly wise to stare and gasp and faint at the sight of (let us say) blood or anything else horrid. In fact, the many respectable people who think and say that a true woman should be a true coward, devote themselves to profane and vain babblings.

But in most folly you can, if you choose to excavate, find some small core of reason. The core of reason in this particular folly is the real, genuine value of what our respected grandmothers called sensibility. While acquiring the courage they lacked, it is not well that we should lose the power of sympathising with pain and sorrow which they had. Not to faint because a small child falls down and damages itself is good. To feel no interest in that small child's wound is quite other than good. There is, of course, no reason why sympathy and sensibility should not be united with courage. The courage which results from a numbring and deadening of the emotions is an inferior and adulterated species. Courage is comely, but hardness is quite different—at least, in animate beings.

There is a person of distinction who likes a quiet holiday. Last summer he found a farmhouse by the sea to his taste, and this year he thought of going there again. So he wrote to the former somewhat thus: "There are several little matters that I desire changed should I decided to spend the month at your house. I do not like the maid Mary, and also I do not think a pigstye so near the house is sanitary." The farmer's reply was: "Dr. Sir—Mary is went, and I haven't had no hogs since you went away."

One hears a pleasing story of a girl and a church. The first was in the second, and sitting at the end of a pew. It happened that she drop

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

"FIFTY YEARS AGO."—No; we have not permanently discontinued these extracts. White ants had anticipated us and we must perforce wait until the 20th instant.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1906.

THE TREE OF LIFE.

IN his famous account of East India and Persia, concluded in 1681, Dr. John Fryer, Surgeon to the East India Company, includes a list of the coins, weights and precious stones found in the various places of trade specified in the original charter of the Honourable Company: and among the stones held in particular esteem he mentions "Tree-stones," or to use his own words "Stones with the lively representation or form of a tree thereon," To whatever class these geological or mineralogical exhibits may have rightly belonged, it is obvious from the traveller's remarks that they derived their special virtue from the arboreal symbol upon them; and it is permissible to enquire why a stone bearing the fossilised outline of a leaf, as was probably the case, should have been of greater value than a stone embosoming the petrified remains of other forms of animal or vegetable life. The answer appears to lie in the history of eastern symbols, one of the most notable of which is the "Tree of Life." Other well-known signs, like the *Swastika*, the cross, the Thunderbolt and the *Trisula* or Trident, have an equally interesting origin and history; but they cannot be compared with the Sacred Tree, so far as regards their universal adoption by the world at large and their appearance in almost unaltered form in the heraldry and architecture of the twentieth century. Now, according to Count Goblet d'Alviella, the symbol of the Sacred Tree was originally conceived by the Chaldæans, who stamped their famous cylinders with various rudimentary representations of it. From Chaldæa it passed to Assyria, on the bas-reliefs of which country it appeared in a more complicated form, and frequently supported the winged circle or symbol of the Supreme, who was known as Asur at Nineveh, and as Bel or Ilu in Babylon. The great trade-connections of those old monarchies were responsible for its migration from Mesopotamia to Phœnicia and Western Asia, while the fall of Babylon led to its ultimate adoption by Persia. But the tale of its wanderings was not yet complete. Under whose auspices it was introduced into India is a question which cannot with confidence be decided, though there are grounds for supposing that those famous traders and merchants of ancient Phœnicia were perhaps responsible. It is certain that they alone were the medium of its introduction into Greece, after having first cloaked its arboreal origin under an interlacement of spirals and strap-like curves, but vaguely reminiscent of the original branches and foliage. In this form the symbol appears upon the antique pottery of Athens and Corinth, and in later ages upon the coins of Gaul. But it is equally likely that India borrowed the sign from Persia at a date immediately prior to the invasion of the great Macedonian and on the whole this seems a more credible supposition.

Whatever the truth may be,—and this point we leave for the consideration of archæologists—the symbol can be seen by any one who visits the Kanheri caves in Salsette, and appears constantly in Buddhist sculpture as the lotus-throne of Buddha. In its most complete form the symbol alternates between two distinct types, namely the tree between two animals and the tree between two human or semi-human figures. Examples of the latter type will be found in the two eagle-headed genii of Assyria, who advance towards the tree holding the symbolical cone, and in the two Nag-Rajas of India who support the stem of the Buddhist lotus; while for an excellent example of the former type we may again refer to Kanheri, where the tree is represented as growing between two elephants. But the tree was not invariably conjoined with supporters; nor did it always appear in its original arboreal form. The Phrygians, for example, substituted an urn, the Hittites a winged globe, the Persians a fire altar; and Greece had little difficulty in devising the omphalos between two birds as the peculiar symbol of Apollo. Lastly, it is more than probable that this hoary symbol of Chaldæa and Mesopotamia was the original form of the Christian Cross or Crown between two lambs, and likewise of the pillar which forms so prominent a feature of the coat-of-arms of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and in its most ancient type may have furnished the earliest Christian artists with the scene of the Temptation.

The question then naturally arises as to what can have been the original significance of the Tree. There must have been some deep mystic import in so commonplace a symbol to account for its acceptance in more or less altered form by so many nations and for its power of survival through so many ages of the world. Among the Semites it may have either stood for a vegetable symbol of Divine Power like the Biblical *asherah* or have served as the simulacrum of some such mythical plant as the winged oak, upon which, according to Phœnician cosmogony, the supreme God had woven the world. The goddess of Nature, indeed, was frequently represented among the Semitic nations by a tree, under the names of Istar, Mylitta, Anat or Astarte; and it was undoubtedly against the worship of Ashtaroth in the form of a tree or stake that the Hebrew prophets so vigorously inveighed. But coupled with the representation of the Earth-mother or fecund energy of Nature as a tree was also the ancient theory of a cosmogonical tree, representing the universe. One need hardly mention the Oak of the Dioscuri, the sacred tree of the Hesperides, the ash Yggdrasil of Scandinaira under which Odin discovered the runes in much the same way as Buddha discovered the Four Verities beneath the sacred Bo-tree, and lastly the mighty tree mentioned in an ancient hymn of Eridu (at the mouth of the Persian Gulf) as forming the couch of Tikum, the primeval Mother. They one and all serve to prove that from time immemorial the tree in some form or another has been associated in the minds of primitive people with the idea of Divine Power and Fecundity: and that almost every race has its own independent type of Tree-symbol, which it preserves and develops in accordance with the spirit of its own traditions, adding thereto, however, minor details borrowed from the equivalent symbol adopted by its neighbours. Thus only can one account for the fact of the Egyptian lotus being represented as blossoming upon the paradisaic tree of India, and that at the same time the *Asclepias acida* of the Hindu Kush winds itself around the sacred tree of Assyria. In any case the outline of a tree traced apparently by Divine agency upon a stone was quite sufficient to endow the pebble with unknown virtues in a country like India, which has been deeply imbued with the spirit and symbolism of Tree-worship.

HOW TO GROW OLD THOUGH A MILLIONAIRE.

The death of Mr. Beit, taken in conjunction with that of his late colleague, Mr. Rhodes, has set a good many of the philosophers of the highly moral school rhapsodising on the uselessness of great wealth. Their moral is, of course, that the acquisition of millions, and the responsibilities cast upon the millionaire when he has got them, means the burning of the candle at both ends, and hence the premature extinction of the light. That is a theory which may be perfectly true. We could give a few illustrations of it, but we can give as many to bear out the opposite theory, that to live long a man must set out to get rich, and keep on hustling until he has achieved his object. In which case, his longevity is measured by the number of years it takes him to become a millionaire. This may seem a fantastic idea. So it is. But there is no lack of examples which justify it. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit set out to get rich. Having tapped hitherto undeveloped sources of wealth, their millions rolled in upon them in early life. Their ambition having been quenched by too much success, and million-getting no longer having any inspiration for them, they had nothing to gain by living—so they died! They wanted money in the first place with which to make a noise in the world—Mr. Rhodes to dispense a noble beneficence and to win the regard of his fellowmen. He was successful in both. His ambition was gratified at too early an age, and the salt of his life was therefore melted. Mr. Beit, like most Jews, dreamt of Park Lane, Old Masters, objets d'art, and the usual trappings of millionairedom. He got all he dreamt of before he was forty, and then he had a decade or so to tire of it. So he died. Another illustration, equally vivid, and equally impressive in its sadness, has been forgotten by the Fleet Street philosophers; so it may be recalled here. Sixty years ago an old man was wont to hang about the Tottenham Court Road of a Saturday night, buying up, at a late hour, the bits of upholstery which in those days the cabinet-makers who did their work at home, were in the habit of hawking from shop to shop, in order to obtain their Sunday meal. As a last resort this unfortunate class of men would repair to old John Maple, who, knowing their dire straits, would lay out a few shillings on these often splendid pieces of furniture, the makers, living as they did in a chronic state of hard-up-ness, being forced to part with their handiwork at any price they could get.

On this foundation arose the colossal establishment of "Maple's," the world-renowned furniture firm. Old John Maple educated his only son, and in time John Maple, Junior, developed into a Member of Parliament, gave away money to hospitals in cheques of £100,000 at a time, started a splendid stud in the country, and a fine house in Regent's Park, got a knighthood, then a baronetcy, and then—died! Died in the prime of his life, with one ambition only unrealised—the Derby. His only daughter, a tall and beautiful girl, had married a German Baron, much to Sir Blundell Maple's disappointment, for she might have been an English duchess. It must be remembered that it was Sir Blundell who made "Maples." It was he who built up the huge business which has supplied the hotels and palaces of the world with furniture,—and for years Sir Blundell lived the double life of a great country gentleman with horses running at all the great turf meetings in England, and with extensive social obligations also, alongside that of the successful city man, with a business employing thousands of clerks, all looking to the genius in the "sanctum" for guidance—and correction! So, a victim to too much success, Sir Blundell died in his fifties, when the world was before him. Now let us turn to the obverse side, where all who run may read the lesson that wealth alone does not kill. Blundell Maple had this lesson ever before him—but he refused to learn. He had but to step through a gap in his miles of green hedges to pass on to the land of a man as rich as himself, but who was untroubled by the possession of millions. He was Lord Grimthorpe. When Sir Blundell Maple died Lord Grimthorpe was in his ninetieth year, was senior King's Counsel, with large banking interests in Leeds, and a fortune which is likely to be the sport of the lawyers for years to come. Lord Grimthorpe inherited one big fortune, and made another. But he never tried to win the Derby, and, with all his wealth and learning—he was 28th Wrangler in 1838—he never even went into the House of Commons. No! Like a wise man he early determined that longevity lay in the simple life, and at ninety was still picking locks, inventing clocks, "cracking" safes, and building church bells in his quaint old workshop at Batchwood, within a mile of where "Common," the famous Derby winner, grazed peacefully in Sir Blundell Maple's splendid paddocks. Lord Grimthorpe's head was never turned by his wealth. He lived in a house which he himself built, but which many a pickle-manufacturing baronet would have scorned. He lived longer than most men, and was perhaps as happy as a multi-millionaire could well be. So it was with Russell Sage, unlamented though he is! He cared nothing for the wordly pleasures that wealth brings. When he owned ten millions his lunch was an apple, and his life was spent in his office. He also lived to be ninety or thereabouts. So did Lord Masham, the millionaire inventor of the wool-combing machine. The moral of all of which is that it is not the grind after wealth which kills, but the race for the gew-gaws when wealth has been won.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

A committee, recognising that the larger Exhibitions held in the Presidency towns are inaccessible to the poorer agriculturists, has set on foot a scheme for a small Exhibition at Pandharpur which is to be organised solely for the benefit of the lower classes and to be held in October and November. By that time it is expected the extended Barsi Light Railway will be in working order to facilitate transport, and general help has been promised in Pandharpur and the Sholapur District generally. As the promoters point out they have little time to make their arrangements, but they hope to make up by their zeal in forwarding their proposals. The Exhibition will combine a fair and, in addition to the usual exhibition of rare specimens etc., there will be lectures and experiments on the uses and advantages of modern machinery, different modes of agriculture suitable for adoption and the introduction of fresh and useful seed-stuff from other countries. The scheme is a legitimate attempt to further the interests of the poor workers whether in the field or factory, or cottage factory and, as such, it deserves encouragement, for such Exhibitions, if properly carried out, are far more likely to achieve their purpose on a small scale than on the large plan adopted in Presidency Towns where the poorer classes are out of their element and therefore less likely to profit by the information offered them.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

THE weekly statement of the health of the City, judging the health by the mortality rate, is a little more reassuring this week. Cholera has fallen to 77 deaths. Plague too has decreased steadily in the last three months and for the past week the mortality from this cause was lower than either in the corresponding week last year or the mean of the corresponding weeks for five years. Dysentery with 47 victims is a grim visitor more felt than in previous years and malaria is higher than the average for the week. If one looks at the total mortality of 981 which is equal to a death-rate of 65·73 it gives one pause to wonder how much higher the rate will rise. For the corresponding week of last year the rate was 39½ with a mean rate of 44½, each having a larger roll of victims for plague. The curses of Bombay increase each year and are likely to do so for many years while certain areas exist in their present state. The wonder is that there are not more epidemics than there are already. For the present it would seem that the only really healthy place in Bombay, is, to use an Irishism, out of it, namely the harbour where, out of a total of five deaths, four were of pulmonary patients.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Suez at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE Honorary Secretaries of the Mud Sports are genial humorists. The affinity race for next week is the invention of a pure cynic. "The lady to take the ring and the gentleman to take a peg." We hope it will be only a chota peg.

DURING July there were 149 deaths out of 173 cases of plague in Bombay City, this being the proportion out of a total mortality of 3,894. In June the plague deaths numbered 349 out of a smaller total mortality, while in May they numbered 6,703. Karachi and Poona still continue to be infected, the former with 63 deaths as against 198 in previous month, the latter with 99 as against three. Surat, Satara, Belgaum, Thana and the Kathiawar Agency show no decrease, whilst Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha country shows a rise of from one case and no deaths in June to 215 cases and 156 deaths in July which is even worse than in May when there were 115 cases and 112 deaths. There were 57 infected places during the month five more than in June, while the total number of cases was in the Presidency 1,194 and deaths 867 as against 1,228 and 928 in June and 5,504 and 4,586 in May.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 14, was 1,028, giving a death-rate of 65·73 per annum, per thousand as against 39·33 in the corresponding period of last year, and 44·56 average over the past five years. Of the total number 107 died from fevers; 33, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 77 cholera; 1, leprosy; 86 phthisis; 48 diseases of the nervous system; 254, affections of the respiratory organs; 62, diarrhœa; 47, dysentery; 47, still-born; 126, old age and debility, and 15 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30, Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 8; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 500; Hindu low caste, 172; Musalman 157; Parsee, 36; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 4; European 5; and Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 356 as against 359, in the corresponding period of last year and 334, the average over the past five years.

A MARINE torch or signal light that bursts into a brilliant flame the instant it touches water is a recent invention. These signal lights can be used in many ways. One method is to attach one to a lifebuoy; the moment the life preserver strikes the water the light gives out a bright flame, showing its location not only to the person overboard, but marking the spot for the crew, who put back in a small boat, says "Popular Mechanics." As the average passenger steamer cannot be stopped in much less than a mile when under full headway, the importance of the light in finding the spot is evident. The signal burns with 300-candlepower for a full hour. These lights are already in use in the American navy.

"THE dog must match the dress" is the latest law of Mme. la Mode: thus a beflounced and belaced toilette should have in attendance the curled and scented poodle, his shaggy forelock bound above his brow with a bow of corresponding colour to his mistress's robe. The classic outline of the princess dress requires, on the other hand, sympathetic echo in the sylphlike form of the greyhound, whose understudy may, with propriety, be a well-formed fox-terrier. Trained gowns, whose queues undulate along the floor—often without much fine distinction between velvet pile and pavement—must of necessity be accompanied by a collie, the graceful way of whose extremity will be appropriately *en rapport* with the sinuous movements of his fair mistress.

OLD-FASHIONED Methodists in Australia, have been scandalised at the secular character of the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" in Wesley Church, Melbourne, a fine building of cathedral proportions, and the feeling has found vigorous expression at the annual conferences of the denomination. A splendid theatrical band performs selections from the operas of Gounod, Verdi, Weber, and other popular composers, and an address on a topical subject is delivered by some public man. Every Sunday afternoon, the church is thronged, the music being the obvious magnet. Senator Dawson, the Minister of Defence in Mr. Watson's Commonwealth Labour Government, says he "heard the band playing selections from comic operas," and he adds: "I could see nothing whatever in the proceedings to indicate that the place was dedicated to the worship of the Creator."

THERE was recently a grand gathering in the Sydney Parliament House to celebrate the first fifty years of responsible Parliamentary Government in the parent Australian State. After a number of eloquent congratulatory speeches on "marvellous progress" and "wonderful development," the Speaker arose and played the part of the skeleton at the feast in this style: "Since responsible government we have made considerable progress, but is that progress as sound and as real as it looks? It is true we have thousands of miles of railway and hundreds of public buildings, but as a matter of fact we do not own a sleeper of those railways or a stick or stone of those buildings. They belong to the people of England, from whom this State has borrowed eighty millions sterling in fifty years. We have to export annually six or seven millions' worth of produce to pay interest on this country's borrowings."

THE SORENESS THAT DISFIGURES US.

A Plain Talk to John Bull.

"But ye, keep ye on earth
"Your lips from overspeech.
"Loud words and longings are so little worth.
"And the end is hard to reach."

Max O'Rell tells us that the English, fearing Napoleon, who had just placed his brother Louis on the throne of Holland, might make use of the Cape to possess himself of India, installed themselves there in 1806 to take care of it for the Prince of Orange, dethroned by Buonaparte. Now one of John Bull's mottoes, says he, is that of the late Marshal MacMahon, "*J'y suis, j'y reste.*" You would more easily withdraw a lump of butter from a dog's mouth, than John Bull from a territory where he has installed himself.

"HE'S TOUGH MA'AM, TOUGH IS J. B. AND DEVILISH SLY!"

He piques himself on being rationalistic in politics as in religion. In discussion he is ready to set aside all principles and all axioms, on which Old England is founded, treating them flippantly as prejudices or gross superstitions. He has been heard to say "Perish the Colonies rather than a principle." All the colonies, India included, are not worth in his eyes a good bill voted by the House of Commons and having for its object the giving of representatives in Parliament to the working classes, or of reforming the abuse of the Corporation of London. But he is not yet known to have asked the Government to restore New Zealand to the Maoris, or Gibraltar to the Spaniards. In practice he is cautious and discreet, but when it is a question of theory and of discussing the contingent future the colonies are inexorably sacrificed to logic. Should you represent to him that Constantinople in the hands of the Russians would endager the Indian Empire, he would answer, firstly that you are mistaken, and next that were you right, that would be no sufficient reason for the British Lion to resolve on fighting *unguibus et rostro* the projects of the double-headed eagle, inasmuch as the possession of India is not necessary to the prosperity of the United Kingdom. These intrepid logicians will tell you, "we have had the folly to acquire on all the seas and all the Continents a number of Colonies that we are bound to keep watch over and protect. What do these Colonies bring us? Nothing or next to nothing. They are but a charge, a dead-weight. Should some case of *force majeure* absolve us of our engagements it would be very wrong of us to persist through a sentiment of vainglory to guard the Empire built by our fathers and we ought readily to give back India to the Indians or cede it to Russia if the Russians wish to encumber themselves with it."

A DOUBLE GAIN.

Were Canada and Australia to break loose from us at a single stroke, shall we be any the worse off? Were the British Empire to collapse—Heaven forbid!—would England be less free and less prosperous? Would her industry be less admirable and her commerce less active? And would her merchant flag cease for that to be the Sovereign of all the Seas? The United Kingdom, which counts 33 millions of inhabitants exercises a sort of tutelage over more than 300 millions of human beings. Delivered of the cares of this tutelage, which she exercises for valuable consideration, she will have all her time to be busy with her ownself, to ameliorate her laws to perfect her institutions, to work for her own good without having to think of that of others. May the Heavens deliver us of our prejudices, and the Russians may usurp, if they like, the Bosphorus and Armenia. A colony the less and an equitable idea the more will be for us *a double gain*. Nothing is more reasonable in appearance than utilitarianism. It despises everything which appears useless. And yet, what would become of a people who would cease to believe in the use of the useless? The reply is obvious. However suffice it to say that if the parks are the lungs of London, the lungs of England are Canada, India and Australia; and Indians are sufficiently educated to understand what cant is.

J. B. A NAWAB IN INDIA AND A "NATIVE" AT HOME

Having come out to India to play the Grand Seigneur, J. B. is in no hurry whatever to encourage Young India's aspirations for self-government and representative institutions. A master in the midst of subjected people you ask of him equality in the place of offering him profound obeisance. How can he help it if you forget yourselves and feel disappointed? Is he to blame for your not taking in the situation? Don't you know that diplomatic morality and manners have absolutely nothing in common with national morality and manners? Or Wei-hei-Wei would have been given up to the Chinese when Port-Arthur fell, the one being distinctly held as a set off against the other. You must have much of Tom Pinch in your composition to have taken the dictum of the Charter Act of 1833 and of the late Queen's Proclamation of 1858 too much at its wording. Lord Curzon had the manliness to tell you not to tickle your vanity with the fiction of those two pledges you set store by. You have an obtrusive candour and eyes for blamishes only: Your memory is loaded with supposed slights. This eliminates J. B's. "flush and flourish" by which he gets rid of disagreeables. He never can make out why you are not quite satisfied when, above all other things, he is quite satisfied with himself. What untold numbers of you are yet like the poor puzzle-pated Paddy who rushing off to his friend wished him a happy wedding day and many, many of them? Nothing more charming than this impulsive and warm geniality, but he is no more fit than you are when he demands Home Rule for Ireland. As were junior assistants or clerks in John Bull and Co,, you occupy "the region of sand and sawdust" which Bolfish was content with, while the flowery carpet portion of the sitting-room is J. B's. If by degrees you get to be high-fliers at his official state and artificial life, then by degrees will he "come for'arder." You have known him at home, so pleasant mannered and agreeable and all that could be desired, being a *native* there don't you see? that you cannot but love and respect him. Out here he is approached, treated and listened to with such respect by the Pumblechook order of Indian publicists and Indians that his courtesy to you takes the form of quiet passive contempt the necessary accompaniment of self-conceit or as he is pleased to call it prestige

AN ABNORMAL TEMPER OF MIND, A MORAL DISEASE of J. B. is due to his mistaken notion of prestige. For this he will decry every characteristic agitation to bring an offender from a private to an administrator to book. The fears, flusters and perturbations on that score are a sign of some inherent discrepancy between his intellect and his moral nature. This unmanliness takes from rather than adds to his boasted heritage. But this he will not see. It is like his pigheadedness. Happily acquainted with his own merit and importance, which in its more recognised sphere no one disputes—he has settled that whatever he puts behind him he puts out of existence. To regard himself as a fountain of honour and an Indian —no matter what his standing—as unreliable when pitted against him in a Court of law is scarcely reconcilable with the possession of reason. You do not know how to take him especially when the fun is of every one wanting to pass off for a veritable J. B. which he is not: the German baker most probably a Jew, the Italian baker, the Greek tobacco dealer, the shop-boy at the tailors, the shoemakers and the constable at the street corner Oftener than not it is this functionary who sets your back up the most by speaking to you brusquely to lend weight to his little dignity, little knowing he is speaking to a Deputy Collector, a Sub-Judge, a Pleader, or Assistant Engineer, a Civil Surgeon. This comes of your wanting in a great quality—the power to respect wisely. There is something in every man which ought to be respected and which it is an injury and injustice to him to slight. If J. B. is so exclusive as to exclude you from his club, drawing room even —let alone asking you to dinner there, why need you ask him to yours and take pride in his patronising disrespect? You think your cup of bliss incomplete unless you have him and his wife to grace a celebration at yours. But nature revolts against all respect that has no rebound. If you don't feel this you fail in the perception of what is respectable. Beyond the unavoidable contact, just enough for business and official purpose treat him distantly and with cold respect, and you will find him less contumelious appreciatiug as he does "all foeman worthy of his steel."

UNCONVINCED AND UNSYMPATHETIC.

He has a decided will and opinion of his own. He holds himself both upright and has no self-distrust. But he has a distrust of Indians in general. The Congress offends his nostrils. Is it because the sole aim of British rule in India is the welfare of the Indians? Tell him what you will you cannot persuade him that all fair minded Indians, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, bless the British rule, for even the man, who personally hates him for his insupportable, insolence implicitly, believes at heart, there is no Power on the face of the earth so just and liberal as the British. For frontier defences he need not have such a large army, nor need he fear a Russian invasion, could he but carry with him the hearts of his subjects. It is an unwelcome truth to tell him he is pursuing a mischievous policy in setting Hindus and Mahomedans by the ears, calling Baig a good, and Bose a bad, boy. And yet Baig, with all his bowings and salams and compliments so tickling to J. B. with his protuberant egotism, is a much more rowdy and turbulent fellow at bottom, and "deevilish sly" that J. B. is, he knows it too. But it suits him at present to set it aside and calls Baig "extra loyal." For, has he not held meetings and shed crocodile tears over Sir Bampfylde Fuller's fall and called him a most sagacious, sympathetic and strong (?) administrator. And this was echoed by the high Anglo-Indian Moral Censors who plume themselves on leading the public opinion of all Asia. These autocrats of the Press on prudential reasons of policy deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience. They "lay down" their conscience for a time as people 'lay down' their coats, but when resumed there is no more delightful and sensible reading than their leaders. Now strength is of different degrees and sorts, the strength of marble to resist, of steel to oppose and of gold to be twisted and beaten without breaking. But Moulvi Abdul Khairat has not told us, wisely enough—in what Sir B. Fuller's strength lay. Honest and gifted as J. B., is he does not do half the good he might do because of his sympathies being so confined. Carrying his bright intellect as a light in a dark lantern, he sees only the objects on which he chooses to throw that blaze of light. And he sees vividly but exclusively every part of Bose instinct with grievances inevitably exhaling in disagreeable things. Bose is surely odious and repulsive that way and nobody in his senses has any sympathy with him. But why will not J. B. throw the light of his mind on the grave cause he has given him to misbehave? Was there absolutely no middle course to follow in the Partition of Bengal? Like a painting which might be an admirable portrait, an administration might be admirable and yet both might lack the magic touch, the one of Art and the other of sympathy and gentleness, which in the words of Browning "The little more, how much it is, the little less what worlds away!"

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE EXPENSES OF GOLF.

BY

MARY E. L. HEZLET.

(Open Lady Champion 1899—1902.)

IT is an unfortunate fact that for the majority of human beings the question of pounds, shillings and pence fills such an important place in their lives, that it has invariably to be taken into consideration before any fresh amusement can be entered upon. Unluckily also, the pleasantest amusements are usually the most expensive the only redeeming feature of the case being that as a rule there are two ways of cultivating an amusement, the extravagant one and the economical one, the difference depending greatly on the character and disposition of the participant. Where one person may spend pounds, another may outlay only the same number of shillings and yet derive quite as much amusement and enjoyment.

Golf is essentially a game to meet all classes, rich and poor can enjoy it alike, and the same keen interest is displayed by the multimillionaire as the working artisan. The former can find ample scope for disposing of some of his superfluous cash, while the latter by careful management derives an equal amount of benefit and pleasure without having to disburse more than his restricted purse can comfortably afford.

One of the most noticeable points about golf is its levelling influence, while on the links a kind of universal brotherhood prevails, and class distinctions are for the time being cast into oblivion.

NOT COSTLY OF NECESSITY.

A great many people who do not know very much about the subject, inveigh against golf as being such an expensive game, and talk at random about the quantities of balls and clubs destroyed during a few rounds on the links. In fact they almost make out that breaking a club and losing two or three balls are a necessary accompaniment to any round of eighteen holes. This is quite a mistaken idea, clubs are very seldom broken, balls only occasionally lost, and the question of expense is altogether one of degree, and depends upon the point of view one considers it from.

Taken as an amusement golf is not an expensive sport. Compared with hunting, shooting or fishing, the outlay appears almost trivial and of no account whatsoever, but considered solely as a game it does undoubtedly appear expensive in contrast to hockey, tennis or badminton. Of course another most important question is the character and nature of the player, extravagant or economical dispositions seem to be born in people, and forced cultivation of one or the other quality has generally very little effect.

Clubs, balls and caddies are some of the points in which extravagance or economy can be practised. There is no necessity to have a very large supply of clubs, six or seven are ample for any ordinary mortal, but some enthusiastic golfers purchase every new patent instrument which is produced, in the vain hope of improving their game, and so accumulate such a collection of weapons, that lookers on stand and marvel how their unfortunate caddies can stagger round under the load.

Patent clubs are all very well as a last resource when everything else fails, and a patent niblick or mashie may be of great service in retrieving the ball out of some apparently hopeless position, but the innumerable instruments of all shapes and sizes, which appear from week to week, are not meant to be all amalgamated by the same person but to suit the tastes of different individuals.

Balls are a heavy item, and latterly, since the American 2s. innovation, the initial outlay has become even greater. The rubber cored last longer than the "gutty", provided the golfer is playing well, and there can be no two opinions about which is the nicer to play with, and which renders the game the easier, but one severe cut usually penetrates at once through the outer covering leaving a gaping wound which no amateur doctoring can fill or heal.

In the old days of "gutty" balls a certain amount of amateur doctoring could be accomplished with lighted matches, remaking machines etc. but now there is nothing to be done save to strive to refrain from topping and foozling.

THE INITIAL OUTLAY.

Those who take up golf may be divided into three classes—First, those blessed with so many of this world's goods that the question of expense need not be taken into consideration. Secondly, the great army of middle class people, and thirdly the working men and women.

The first need not be referred to in this article as the subject will not interest those who are able to gratify every whim and fancy, and are not forced to pause and ponder whether a new club or fresh dozen of balls is really a necessity or only a mere extravagance. The second class will be principally dealt with, as it embraces by far the largest majority.

Those who wish to commence golf need not expend a very large sum on the initial outlay. The first thing to be thought of is the club fee, which of course varies with the district, quality of links and popularity. As a rule ladies' subscriptions average about a guinea entrance fee, and a guinea or half guinea annual subscription, while men's are considerably higher rising from three or five guineas entrance fee, and about two guineas annual subscription.

(Concluded on page 6).

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CHURCH AND STATE.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE.

Papal Encyclical Read from the Pulpit.

OFFICIAL AND CLERICAL OPINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The French papers predict a religious war to the knife as a result of the Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops.

Under Secretary Berard, speaking at Amiens, said the Government would secure a triumph of policy despite the trans-Alpine orders.

The Bishops of Grenoble and Chalons have read the Encyclical from the pulpits, announced their adhesion and exhorted their congregations to unity.

ROYAL HOLIDAYS.

The King at Homburg.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER MEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

After partaking of refreshments at Freidrichshof, the Sovereigns drove in open carriages to the Statue of the Emperor Frederick and then to the ancient Castle at Kronberg.

Their Majesties everywhere received an ovation.

The Crown Prince of Greece lunched with their Majesties.

The Royal Party in the afternoon visited Homburg.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The King and the Kaiser returned to Kronberg to dinner in the evening. Covers were laid for 32.

LATER.

The King accompanied by Sir Frank Lascelles has left Cronberg for Marienbad, the Kaiser and other Royalties accompanied him to the Station where the leave-taking was most cordial.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Another Massacre at Warsaw.

BAYONET CHARGE IN THE STREETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The Revolutionists at Warsaw organised a massacre of Police and Infantry patrols with bombs and revolvers. They killed and wounded 45. The troops replied with volleys killing and wounding 145 and cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet.

A similar outbreak took place at Lodz

LATER.

Warsaw and the neighbouring towns of Plock, Lodz, Slochawek and Radom are in a state of panic owing to the frightful scenes of yesterday.

The sudden and simultaneous attacks by Terrorist bands show the widespread preconcerted character of the movement. The troops were hastily called out and fired volleys in every direction and killed and wounded numbers of innocent people.

There were 226 casualties at Warsaw yesterday. The fighting continued last night.

THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT.

Refuge in Salonika.

METROPOLITAN STILL ALIVE.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

A number of Greek families from Bulgaria are going to Salonika *via* Servia to escape the Bulgarian persecution. Meanwhile the Bulgarian Minister is taking strict measures to prevent further disorders.

It is believed at Sofia that the anti-Greek movement will soon end.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

A despatch from Sofia says the Bulgarians accuse the Greeks of causing the trouble at Anchialos by attempting to break up a Bulgarian meeting.

The Greek Bishop supposed to have been burned has been found in hiding and has been arrested for inciting the outbreak.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The following matches were drawn :—

Yorks *vs.* Middlesex.

Sussex *vs.* Lancashire.

Notts *vs.* West Indians.

Essex has beaten Leicester by five wickets.

Kent has beaten Gloucester by ten wickets.

Northampton has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 85 runs.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

European Officers Deputed on Special Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The Amir will travel down to Peshawar with a considerable following. Probably the major portion of his troops will remain there while he tours in India. Major Sir A. McMahon, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Mr. Dobbs, the Deputy Secretary to the Foreign Office, will probably be placed on special duty with the Amir.

THE PROPOSED VISIT TO CHINA.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will be accompanied on his visit to China next month by Major Robertson, Private Secretary; Mr. Ducane-Smithe and Mr. Kettlewell. Lady Rivaz will not go. His Honour will go out *via* the Rampur main road as far as Pangi and returning by the Upper Forest road.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES SANDERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

A special cablegram to the *Englishman* announces the death of Mr. Charles Sanderson.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

One Fireman Missing, One Injured.

NO PASSENGERS HURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16

A collision between Goods and Mixed trains occurred at mile 196 on the Southern Mahratha Railway during the early hours of this morning. The exact spot is situated between Chikodi Road and the Raibag Station. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock and to both the engines. Fortunately none of the passengers travelling in the Mixed train have been hurt, but the native fireman of the Goods train is reported missing, and another fireman was severely injured. The cause of the trains coming into collison is not known, but it is possibly due to the giving of a wrong "line clear" to one of the trains. The passengers by the Mixed train have been transhipped into another train, and prompt measures were adopted by the Railway authorities at Belgaum to clear the block which, it is expected, will be effected in the course of the day.

LIEUTENANT. GOVERNOR FOR ASSAM.

PROCEEDS TO TAKE CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect left for Assam yesterday, accompanied by Captain Maidlow, A. D. C.

BENGAL'S ACTING GOVERNOR.

Assumption of Office by the Hon. Mr. Slacke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke has assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR EASTERN BENGAL.

Selection of Mr. W. MacDonald.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

Mr. W. MacDonald, the Superintending Engineer of the Lahore Circle and lately President of the Stores Committee, has been selected for appointment as Chief Engineer in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Mr. MacDonald is at present at Murree and it is regretable to hear that he is not at all in good health.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY NEAR POONA.

Two Men Murdered and House Locked.

THE CULPRITS STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

A discovery was made the other day by the Poona District Police of two dead bodies in an advanced state of decomposition in a house at Dheo on the Southern Mahratha Railway. It appears that a wealthy Bunnia family, residing at Dheo, were found to be missing and all the doors of the house locked. On report being made, after ten days, to the police the doors were broken open and two corpses found in a frightfully mutilated state. One body was lying on the upper storey and the other downstairs. Both were recognised as Srichand and Dipchand, the heads of the family. The murderers got away with property valued at some thousands of rupees and have not yet been traced. The bodies were brought into Poona yesterday, but decomposition had so far set in and the stench was so sickening that the doctors could not approach the bodies.

RECENT POSTAL TONGA ROBBERY.

Four Offenders Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

In connection with the Postal Tonga robbery, which occurred about three months ago, the Poona Police have succeeded in arresting four of the culprits. This was a daring robbery which was perpetrated near Khed, where the tonga was looted and the passengers severely maltreated.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Appearance of the Boll Worm.

PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

For the year 1906 the area placed under cotton in the Punjab is estimated at 14,83,700 acres, compared with 18,35,600 acres of last year. Shrinkage occurs almost wholly in the irrigated area and a steady expansion which was apparent for the last five years received a serious check. The decrease of 20 per cent. is due to heavy loss sustained in 1905 on account of the ravages of the Boll worm. The crop was sown at normal time, but grasshoppers did widespread damage and considerable areas had to be resown. The crop is in good condition, except at Sialkot; but the future prospects of their crop depend largely on their prevalence or disappearance of the Boll worm, and it is impossible to express an opinion on this point at the present stage.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Umballa and Rawalpindi Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

Signs of a recrudescence of plague at Rawalpindi and Umballa seem to indicate an unusually early revival of the infection at those centres. Rat destruction operations, however, have also made an early start, and will be developed on a very large scale throughout the whole province during the coming cold weather.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

Ascent of 23,000 Feet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, AUGUST 16.

Dr. Bullock-Workman, who with Mrs. Bullock-Workman is mountaineering in Kashmir and the Himalayas this year, recently ascended with a guide and one porter one of the highest peaks in the Nun Kun range to over 23,000 feet. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock-Workman with seven Italian guides and porters camped for two nights at over 21,000 feet in the Nun Kun range. This is the highest camp yet made by mountaineers.

TERRIFIC GALE AND FIRE IN SRINAGAR.

Further Account.

SORRY PLIGHT OF TWO LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 16.

The Srinagar Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* gives further details of the recent great storm in the Sind Valley and Kashmir and fire in the Srinagar City. The storm began at 10-30 p.m. when most visitors had retired to rest in their boats or tents. A sudden and terrific gust of wind warned them that a gale of the first magnitude had risen. Most of the visitors in the boats jumped out of their beds and rushed for safety to the bank, when the rain came down in torrents and trees afforded no shelter. Many of the visitors passed the night on the bank with no protection but the scanty clothing they had on. Two ladies had most alarming experiences. With the first gust of wind the house-boat broke loose and was sent careering wildly down the stream. Luckily in its race through the darkness, the tail of the boat struck a half-submerged tree. The course of the boat was thus changed and the vessel was hurled by the wind against a small island, where it remained stranded for the night. The terrified ladies who were without assistance spent an uncomfortable night on the island which was no more than a sand-bank. The gale blew the furniture out of the house-boats moored at the river bank and most camps were laid desolate. One cook-boat after getting a drift caught fire. The fire which broke out in the City spread rapidly, and raged till morning. Native accounts give the number of houses destroyed as between two and three hundred.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

Proposed Railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

The importance of developing Indian Trade connections with China increases, now that the Opium traffic is understood to be doomed to gradual extinction. In an Official Note on the Burma Trans-frontier trade routes into Western China, Mr. T. C. Wilson, Settlement Commissioner of Burma, writes :—The development of Western China trade depends upon the mode of transport employed. Under existing circumstances there is an entire absence of trade for four months in the year, that is, from June to September. During the rains the roads are impassable for pack animals of any description. Last year heavy rains flooded the country and washed away roads and bridges, and caused a block in the opium trade. In the interests of commerce in general and of this Province in particular, it is very desirable that Bhamo and Tengyueh should be connected by a railway, so as to secure an uninterrupted trade communication with Western China. A railway of any description would considerably enhance the importance of Bhamo which is the emporium for British goods for China as Tengyueh is for those from China. Another consideration of importance in favour of the construction of a line of railway is that goods could be booked direct from the Rangoon Customs Office to Tengyueh in bond, without breaking bulk at Bhamo.

PUNJAB CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Five Lakhs for Improvements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

One lakh per annum for five years has been earmarked in the Punjab for Veterinary purposes, and Mr. Renouf, the Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, points out that the main concern of the Civil Veterinary Department is agricultural stock; the improvement of local breeds; the study of cattle diseases; the treatment and prevention of contagious disease; the treatment of ordinary disease and the diffusion of sound ideas on the cure of cattle. A skilled Veterinary staff is therefore essential. Mr. Renouf goes on to say that the Government grant will just make the difference between proper or inadequate equipment of itinerating men and adequate or insufficient accommodation of hospitals and dispensaries. But the most important feature of the present scheme," continued the Director of Agriculture, "is the systematic and regular supply of bulls with a view to the improvement of agricultural cattle. Assuming that the efficient life of a bull is 7 or 8 years we should in the end always have 7 or 8 good Government bulls in each tahsil. This is not a large number, but it represents an enormous advance on anything that has ever been done before; and it is all that can be attempted at present, with due regard to the other requirements of the department. In some ten or fifteen years these bulls should produce a marked effect on the local stock. Provision of suitable bulls for milch cattle, especially for herds of excellent cows, usually kept in or near large towns, should also not be lost sight of." To this end it has been decided to establish a second bull breeding farm at Sargodha capable of turning out 50 stud bred bulls annually.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC REPORT.

The Andamans Circuit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

During July, the Wireless Telegraph Traffic disposed of on the Andamans Circuit consisted of 495 messages, containing 12,041 words, while 69 more messages of 2,000 words were exchanged at Slipper Island. No Press Traffic was exchanged during the month, as, owing to the damaged state of the transformers at Port Blair, it was considered advisable to work them as little as possible. There were no interruptions to communication during the month under report, but atmospheric disturbances were experienced throughout the period.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

Handsome Donations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

The Countess of Minto's Nursing Association which, on the occasion of the last issue of the the list of donations, amounted to Rs. 48,000, has received further donations amounting to about Rs. 23,000, including Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja Scindia, Rs. 1,335 as proceeds from the Band Concert in Simla, and Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Jacob Sassoon.

THE PUNJAB INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Appointment of Major Braide, I.M.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

On Major Macnamara's transfer to the Madras Presidency, Major Braide, I.M.S., becomes Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE WITHDRAWN.

From Punjab and Frontier Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

L. HORE, AUGUST 16.

It is understood that Exchange Compensation will be withdrawn in case of all fresh entrants into the Punjab and Frontier Province Police since the date on which the Re-organization Scheme came into force.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER POLICE.

Reorganization Sanctioned.

THE SUPERIOR RANKS AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

The Secretary of State's Despatch on the Reorganization of the Superior ranks of the Police in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province and Beluchistan has been received. It sanctions the proposals of the Government of India. There will be one Combined list; one Inspector-General; four Deputy Inspectors-General; 41 Superintendents and 42 Assistant Superintendents.

The pay of the Inspector-General of the Punjab will be Rs. 2,500, rising by increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000.

The Pay of the Inspector-General of the North-West Frontier Province will be Rs. 2,000.

There will be two Deputy Inspectors-General on Rs. 1,800; two on Rs. 1,500; two Superintendents (1st grade) on Rs. 1,200; six (2nd grade) on Rs. 1,000; ten (3rd grade) on Rs. 900; ten (4th grade) on Rs. 800; thirteen (5th grade) on Rs. 700; sixteen Assistant Superintendents. (1st grade) on Rs. 500; sixteen (2nd grade) on Rs. 400; ten (3rd grade) on Rs. 300.

Three of the Deputy Inspectors-General are required for the three Ranges or Circles and one for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

There will be allowances of Rs. 200 monthly to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Punjab; Rs. 150 to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of the Frontier Province, and Rs. 100 to each Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Railway Police and to the Superintendent in charge of the Police Training School, and Rs. 150 each to the two Superintendents of Railway Police is sanctioned; also a Local allowance of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Lahore and Peshawar and Rs. 50 to the Assistant Superintendent at Mardon.

For the present the appointment of Superintendent of Police, Quetta, will be included in the strength of the Provincial Police Service and the question of transferring it to the Imperial Service is deferred. Proposals regarding the grade of Deputy Superintendents will be submitted later on. The reorganization will take effect from the 1st of April, 1906.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

Dr. King's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, AUGUST 16.

The Government of Burma issued to-day the report of Colonel King, the Sanitary Commissioner of Burma, regarding Plague. The report states :—

The total number of recorded cases of plague was 2,763, and deaths 2,468, which is probably much below the correct figure. I have roughly calculated the total deaths at 3,500. On the first appearance of the disease some efforts were made to passport persons departing from Rangoon, but this was soon abandoned as impracticable on what appears to me very poor evidence. Measures soon resolved themselves into the disinfection of houses after the report of deaths, and necessarily much infective material must have been scattered by cases that were attacked and did not happen to die. This is self-evident from the reported mortality, the total deaths to total reported attacks being no less than 89 per cent. From the moment of its recognitions up to date, Plague has existed in Rangoon, subject in its incidence apparently to meteorological conditions and probably the fluctuation of the rat infected population. In the matter of the spread of Plague I think theories have undergone a certain amount of spasmodic popularity. For example on the first appearance of Plague in India enthusiasts as to inoculation insisted upon this as the only available remedy, whilst latterly the killing of rats has received a great impetus, following the persevering work of Captain Liston, I. M. S. Personally I am no believer in a panacea. I accepted inoculation from the date of introduction as a valuable aid whilst I have always advised the killing of rats as a part of the programme against Plague; and specially urged this as a precautionary measure in advance of Plague on the very simple principle of opposing the spread of the microbe by all available means. On the other hand I deprecate the present booming of rat-killing to the forgetting of plague infected clothing and bubo dressings, excreate of toxic cases, pneumonic sputa, saliva of sub-mental bubo cases and the like or regarding the infected flea as the sole possible cause of the spread of the disease in the presence of the well known fact that the mucus of the mouth of the rat, its blood and excreta may be crowded with bacilli and that articles may be contaminated thereby even if their vitality be brief.

In my opinion it is the duty of the Sanitarian to keep in mind all possible modes of the spread of the disease brought about by the scattering of the microbe, and to devise not one method but a complete system possessed of inter-dependent parts for its circumvention and destruction, holding in mind the facts that of suspectible animals man is capable of the longest voluntary transport during the period of incubation and therefore he is the chief agent for the spread of the disease from infected centres to distant uninfected centres; that rats necessarily are important because uncontrollable agents in the transmission of disease when they have become infected (usually as a result of importation of the disease by man) but that happily unlike man their habits are such as to prevent the area of their influence being widespread. I make these remarks lest it be thought that I undervalue the importance of killing the rat population, but as I have seen the case of Rangoon quoted in Indian newspapers as an instance in support of the theory that it suffices to kill rats and abide by the result as a sufficient policy in Plague treatment, I will state that far from Plague having disappeared from Rangoon at the end of three months, as commonly believed, as a result of the slaughter of rats it has, as already stated, never left the limits of the Municipality throughout the year.

STRIKE ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Authorities Firm in Decision.

LESS INCONVENIENCE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 16.

The situation on the East Indian Railway from a public point of view appears to be easier, and less inconvenience is experienced by travellers to and from Howrah. The presence in the Booking Office, however, of Europeans acting as Ticket-sellers is an indication that the trouble between the Railway and their Bengali employes continues The authorities declare that they will not recede from the position taken up by them when the trouble first began and that they will only reinstate those men who fall into line with their offer. About fifty men have accepted the offer at the present moment. There are about four hundred men who have declined to return to their duties and the Company have been compelled to utilize the services of a large portion of their Relieving Staff, with about a hundred Eurasian and European Assistants in order to get the ordinary station routine duties performed.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Report of Plague seizures and deaths in India during week ending 11th August shows 1,353 seizures and 936 deaths an increase of 200 deaths as compared with the return for last week. Deaths reported are 487 for Bombay Presidency; 9 Madras Presidency; 21 Bengal; 49 United Provinces; 41 in Punjab; 187 in Burma; 4 East Bengal; 53 Central Provinces; 82 in Mysoro and 3 in Central India. There has thus been some recrudescence in most of the larger provinces.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

The Minister's Health.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL PERSONNEL EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 15.

The Minister, Maharajah Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, continues to make progress towards recovery. The febrile symptoms have not yet disappeared, but he is attending to his duties and exercises now the full powers of his office.

It is expected that changes will take place almost immediately in the personnel of some of the offices that comprise the administration.

OUR correspondent writing on Tuesday says :—The "Opium Adulteration Case" which is going on before the Chief City Magistrate has come to a conclusion. The examination of the witnesses for the defence has been closed, and the case is fixed for Saturday, the 18th instant, for final argument. Mr. Eardley Norton of Madras is expected to be present on the occasion.

The Criminal Case filed by Mr. De Costa against one Ramiah, auctioneer, for cheating, which was under investigation before the Chief City Magistrate, has ended in a fiasco. The case has been dismissed and the accused discharged, and the complainant has been called upon to show cause why he should not be charged with perjury. Pending the disposal of the matter he has been enlarged on bail for Rs. 1,000. Mr. De Costa is a well-known person in Chudderghaut, being the Secretary to Nawab Zuffer Jung Bahadur, and his late father held a high place of trust in the service of the late Sir Kurshed Jah Bahadur.

The Criminal Revision petition of Mahomed Ibrahim, in the case of Mahomed Ibrahim vs. Sultan-ul-Mulk, was disposed off to-day by the Chief Justice of the local High Court. The complainant was one of the many servants in the establishment of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra who were dismissed by Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk on his coming into the management of the estate. The story for the prosecution is that a few years' arrears of pay were due to the complainant and his friends at the time of their dismissal, and as there was no chance of settlement of the same, in spite of repeated remonstrations to the Nawab, they petitioned His Highness for redress. His Highness directed an immediate settlement of their claims. The Nawab accordingly sent for them to his palace, but instead of settling the matter detained them in custody and otherwise subjected them to all manner of ill-treatment. Representations were again made by their friends to His Highness for interference and finding that matters were getting really serious the accused nobleman let them off. Mahomed Ibrahim on coming out filed a complaint in the Criminal Court against the Nawab for "wrongful confinement" extending over a period of over three days. The case proceeded before the Chief City Magistrate, and on the day fixed for recording the evidence for the prosecution, the case was dismissed on the ground that the complainant had not taken steps to have the witnesses ready. The present Revision petition was against this order. In the proceedings before the learned Chief Justice to-day the complainant who was present pointed out two of the Vakils sitting at the bar as his witnesses and said that though one of them was the Nawab's Vakil and as such would hesitate to speak the truth the other might be asked then and there as to the truth of his accusation, as he was one of those who saw him while in custody. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the learned Chief Justice passed orders granting the application and directing the recording of evidence in the case and its disposal on its merits. The learned Judge also made reference in his judgment to the manner in which the Chief Magistrate disposed of the case, inasmuch as he did not afford reasonable facility to the complainant for the production of witnesses, which could not be an easy task for him considering his humble position and that of the accused who is a premier nobleman of the place. Although, he said, the complainant as a matter of fact failed to produce his witnesses, the Court ought to have taken into consideration that the case was a warrant-case (the complainant having been kept in custody for more than three days) and as the names of some of the witnesses were made known to the Court, it ought to have summoned them at its own instance and disposed of the matter. The case will therefore go down for completion.

GRAND MASONIC FUNCTION IN POONA.

Unveiling of Mr. Pallonjee's Portrait.

LORD LAMINGTON AT ST. ANDREW'S IN THE EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

Last night there was a large gathering of the Freemasons of Poona and the Deccan to receive the Grand Master of All Scottish Fremasonry in India, His Excellency Lord Lamington, and the Grand Lodge Officers on their Official visit to the Lodge of St. Andrew's in the East. The Hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The officers of the Grand Lodge had assembled when His Excellency accompanied by the Hon'ble Hill Trevor arrived, and the subsequent proceedings included the unveiling of the portrait of Worshipful Brother Pallonjee Nusserwanjee Frenchman, one of the oldest and most respected members of St. Andrew's in the East. His name first appears in connection with the Lodge since 1870, and in January 1880 at the Installation of Worshipful Brother MacNac who has long since been a distinguished Mason in Bombay. A Jewel, subscribed for by the Members, was presented to the Treasurer, Brother Pallonjee, as a token of esteem in which he was held. In August 1896, Worshipful Brother Pallonjee was presented with a Past Master's Jewel, subscribed for by the Members. His Excellency in unveiling the portrait spoke of the pleasure it gave him to do so and trusted that they would remember the occasion in connection with the zeal and energy with which Worshipful Brother Pallonjee had worked for the Lodge for over a quarter of a century.

CROSSED MONEY ORDERS.

An Innovation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

A Post Office Notification says that Money Orders for payment in the United Kingdom can now be crossed like cheques.

THE EXCISE COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

Creation of an Inspector-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

One outcome of the recent Excise Committee's enquiry is pretty sure to be the creation of an Inspector Generalship of Excise; but the report will take a good long time to consider.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT VACATION.

Sir W. Burkitt's Short Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, AUGUST 16.

Sir William Burkitt, who arrived from England by last Mail and resumed duty at the Allahabad High Court on Monday, leaves again by this week's Mail Steamer to spend the High Court Vacation at Home.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. G. HATHAWAY.

Receives a Permanent Wound Pension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, AUGUST 16.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Hathaway of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was dangerously wounded at Diamond Hill in South Africa on the 11th of June 1900, has been awarded a Permanent Wound Pension of £100.

DURING the week ending August 14, eighteen chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. One chest was shipped to Zanzibar and the rest was purchased by the opium farmers at Poona (5), Sholapur (5), Broach (5) and Nasik (2). One hundred and thirty-seven chests were imported from Indore and two hundred from Ahmedabad.

POSTMEN ON STRIKE.

FOOLISHNESS AND DISMISSALS.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN OUT.

EXCELLENT WORK BY THE LOYAL STAFF.

THE disaffection amongst the Bombay postmen, which has been festering for months, has at last culminated in a sudden cessation of work by the men, and yesterday morning the curious spectacle was witnessed of several hundred turbaned postwallas squatting for hours on their haunches in a circle on the plot of grass between the Statue of Queen Victoria and the Central Telegraph Office. Of the 619 postmen in the city service, a big majority took part in the strike. A few came on duty at six o'clock yesterday morning, and remained, to be marked men amongst their fellow-workers for the future. These few, however, saved the postal service of the City from demoralisation. They proceeded out with the morning's mails, but, of course they were unable to distribute anything like the full quota of letters, and many of the citizens hurried to the General Post Office and asked for their correspondence. However, by twelve o'clock all the mails had been distributed. This was largely owing to the fact that the Post Office had a list of names of former postmen, who, being called up in the present emergency, proved very efficacious in getting the mails out in the excellent manner in which they did. At Mandvi and Kalbadevie the Parsi Postwallas worked energetically to assist the authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The immediate cause of the strike was the arrival in Bombay of Mr. Stewart Wilson, the Director-General, from Simla, on a tour. The men had just forwarded a list of their grievances to the local authorities, knowing that Mr. Wilson was about to visit Bombay, and the Director-General had formulated a reply to the men's demands. He had also instructed Mr Doran, the new Post Master General, to let the men know that he would receive a deputation of the seniors in the various departments during yesterday morning. Then the cloven hoof of the agitation was made apparent. The leaders at once informed Mr. Doran that the deputation must be the whole body of the employes, and not the leaders. This the agitators must have known no self-respecting Director-General could comply with. It meant that instead of receiving in his room a small body of senior postmen authorised by their comrades to conduct the deliberations on their behalf, the Director-General must leave his office and proceed on to the green, and harangue some six hundred men like a labour leader in Battersea Park. The agitators of course knew that the Director-General would not agree to this, so they settled the point by refusing to commence work yesterday morning. It is plain the leaders of the agitation did not want a settlement. They wanted a strike, and they foresaw that if a sober palaver took place between the Director-General and the seniors in the various branches of the Post Office at the hour appointed by Mr. Wilson an amicable settlement would be arrived at and the agitation would be at an end.

FORMER THREATS TO STRIKE.

It may be remembered that a strike of the Bombay postmen was only averted on the morning of Friday June 22 last, by the receipt of a firm, pointed, but conciliatory letter addressed to each postman in the service. For some time discontent had been brewing amongst the employees on account of low wages, repeated fining, and other matters affecting their comfort. Ever since last November negotiations had been going on, and June 22 was apparently the last day allowed by the men for a settlement of their grievances. Had nothing been done, the men had determined to approach the Presidency Postmaster in a body and get his decision one way or the other. What it would have meant if the 600 postmen had struck work on mail day is better imagined than described. Happily things were then smoothed over, and the letter from the Postmaster-General explains itself.

The following is a copy of letter which the P. M. G. then issued to the men :—

The Postmaster-General has represented the petitioners' case to the Director-General, who, on his recommendation, has been pleased to sanction a much improved scale under which postmen will receive more pay in future, but it depends upon their own conduct whether they attain to the higher and better paid grades. The following will be the grades :—

	Rs.
Probationary postman	12
Fourth grade postman	14
Third grade postman	16
Second grade postman	18
First grade postman	20
Postman readers	25

The number of appointments in each grade will be :—

Probationers—43 as at present.
4th grade—198 instead of 195.
3rd grade—150 instead of 147.
2nd grade—90 instead of 129.
1st grade—56 instead of 33.
Readers—54, as at present.

The dates from which this change as a whole takes effect have not been settled by the Director-General as yet; but the lowest paid permanent postmen, viz, those on Rs. 12 and Rs. 14, will first be considered, and these will receive increased pay from 1st July and 1st September respectively, and the senior men in other grades, readers and probationers from December next onwards until the scale is completed. The exact date will be notified shortly.

The petitioners' statement is not quite accurate in the third paragraph of their representation. Repeated bad work must be punished as it is found that mere verbal warning has but little effect. He can represent any particular case to me and I shall make it possible to consider favourably any petitions submitted by postmen of good character. But they must enable me to show leniency towards them by their good work and loyalty.

The petitioner has no just complaint about the number of hours of duty. It has been ascertained that men of the same class in other occupations work much longer hours.

The question of holidays is not one affecting only the postmen of Bombay, but everywhere all over India, and the Postmaster-General cannot promise that general and complete holidays can be given, as it would not be possible, nor can he recommend that the period of service be reduced to 25 years.

The petitioner does not appear to understand what he asks for, as very few of his class can afford to go on a small pension at 40 to 45 years of age.

The postmen have better leave rules than any other subordinates or menials of their class and the Postmaster-General considers that this is sufficient.

The Postmaster-General points out that a quiet, respectable and loyal man can always find relatives or friends willing to stand security. Friends are only unwilling to do so when they know that the postman is of bad conduct because then the sureties get into trouble. This is a question which also affects all postmen in India, and the Postmaster-General considers that the postmen in Bombay cannot be especially treated. He further states that if he had not heard that certain postmen thought of giving trouble he might have recommended exemption after a certain number of years' service, but he is not prepared to do so just now.

Each case of complaint by the public must be considered apart. I always make it a point to hear the postman's side of the story and give his statement due consideration before decision.

The Postmaster-General has agreed about the proposal to raise the readers' pay to Rs. 25.

Finally, the Postmaster-General wishes me to point out to the petitioner that he has received reports that he, with other postmen, has contemplated illegal and insubordinate conduct and actions. Their conduct in this respect has not been loyal and straightforward. They need not think their action is not known, as everything is reported and disclosed. The Government will not tolerate such an attitude, and while they are in service they must conform strictly to the rules like other Government servants. They have made it difficult for the Postmaster-General to support their claim, and he hopes in future that the petitioner and other postmen will give cause for no complaint.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO THE DIRECTOR.

The postmen were dissatisfied at the reply they received to their representation and so, on June 26, they sent in another representation to the postal authorities. It ran as follows.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE 1906.

To The Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Sir,—While acknowledging with thanks your Honor's kind favour dated 21st instant, I beg most respectfully to submit my view of the manner in which redress is proposed to be given for our grievances already submitted to you.

Para 1, 2.—The grades sanctioned in paras. 1 and 2 are in the opinion of your Petitioners too low. Taking into consideration the dear living and the bad times in Bombay, they think the grades for postmen should be Rs. 12, 15, 20, 25, and 30, and the Readers and Overseers should have still better salaries.

Your Petitioner also takes "exception to the vague assurances given in the letter under reference that the changes will be introduced later on, and that, too, piecemeal. The almost wretched condition of your Petitioners will be rendered more so if prompt and speedy relief is not accorded to them.

Your Petitioner does not see why some among them to the exclusion of others should receive favours earlier.

Para 3.—The only prayer is that while admitting that repeated bad work must be punished, the tiring nature of the duties of postmen and their heavy responsibilities, it is prayed, will also be considered. Though nominally work of 8 hours is expected of postmen, yet that they do, as a matter of fact, work for over ten hours cannot be denied. Is it any wonder then that, mis-takes are committe even by the most careful amongst them.

Para 4.—It is respectfully submitted that the petitioner has just cause for complaint. It may be that in other occupations men of the same class work much longer hours; but that is not all. The comparison is not proper at all. The question would be are any of those occupations of an equally exacting and responsible nature? Postmen are fully worked. In other occupations they have leisure with less arduous work not requiring as much close attention.

Para. 5.—While admitting for argument's sake, that it is not possible to give general and complete holidays, is there no way to remedy the grievance? All extra work in any other occupation is specially remunerated, then why should not our extra work (as work on a public holiday is extra work) be as favourably considered. If it be not feasible to specially remunerate extra work I most earnestly pray that the period of service be reduced to 20 years, as very few in the subordinate postal service live to retire on pension.

Para 6.—That their relatives and friends are ever willing to stand security, is never denied. But it must also be borne in mind that those relatives and friends are generally of the same station in life as the postmen themselves for whom they stand security, and, when it is remembered that to stand security they must be landed proprietors in Bombay, is it any fault of the relatives and friends, or of the postmen themselves, that they have recourse to Insurance Companies, &c.?

Para 7.—Be it noted that about 12 years ago, the pay of the First grade postman was Rs. 28 and at that time the living and condition in Bombay were not so dear and bad as they are at present.

Finally, it is our misfortune to be told that we had thought of giving trouble. If to ventilate one's grievances is giving trouble, we cannot conceive of any greater misfortune. It is a still greater misfortune when it is considered that it has been the means of dissuading your Honour from recommending exemption after a certain number of years. It was no idle experiment when on 18th April last we submitted our grievances to your Honour and, after patiently waiting to hear, did, reply on the 21st June the last.

It is the urgency of the situation, the bad times and in consequence the doubly dear living that has compelled us to approach your Honour for a proper and just consideration of our case, and I sincerely trust that our honest and hard work will plead to secure a favourable result.

For, remember that our duties necessitate our visiting plague-tricken houses among other things and is there any instance of a deceased postman's family being provided by Government just as those of policemen for instance.

In conclusion, I beg the favour of a reply within a week at your Honour's convenience.

MEETING THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

It may be mentioned that in a telegram from Simla to the Postmaster-General of Bombay dated July 10th, the Director-General authorised increases of pay to 195 postmen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 from the 1st July; to 144 postmen from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 from August 16th; to 33 postmen from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 from November 1st; to 90 postmen from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 from December 1st; to 27 senior readers from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, and 43 Probationers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 from March 1st, 1907.

In view of the above it would seem that a most barefaced attitude seems to have been adopted by the leaders of the strike. When it was seen that the men were not coming on duty, and had gathered like a flock of sheep on the green near the G. P. O., the Director-General, Mr. Stewart Wilson, and Mr. Doran generously went out and saw the men, and told them that their terms could not be acceded to. The leaders replied that they would consent to send a deputation to interview the Director-General provided their demands were unconditionally agreed to. To this brazen statement the Director-General,

more was to be got, and the men, willing to follow their leaders over the precipice, obeyed like sheep, and went on strike, scarcely knowing why they went, and without waiting for a definite reply to their latest petition to the authorities which they presented a week ago, and which was still under consideration.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From another account we learn that on Wednesday the postmen ascertained that the Director-General had come to Bombay and was staying at the Byculla Club. The postmen sent a deputation to the Byculla Club to interview the Director-General. But he refused to see them. This enraged the petitioners, who left the place determined to go on strike, as they believed the Postal authorities were resolved not to entertain their petition and attend to their grievances.

Early yesterday morning at about four o'clock the postmen began to muster strong on the Maidan, west of the Post Office premises, and shortly after it was made known that about 600 postmen were on strike.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Police Commissioner, Mr. M. R. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, Superintendent Nolan and other Inspectors Brolley were soon on the spot. The postmen on strike were as orderly as the police could expect to find them. They flatly refused to resume work until their grievances were attended to. They said hopes had been given to them during the last few months that their pay would be increased, their house-rent allowance would be augmented, the hours of their work reduced and so on, but up till now nothing of the kind had been done and not only that, but their petitions were not now even received by the Postal authorities.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the telegraphists have their grievances, though they are taking no part in the present agitation. A correspondent recently sent us the following plaint on behalf of the operators :—

There is no doubt that there is considerable dissatisfaction prevailing among the signallers of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and this becomes accentuated when they compare notes with other Government employes, for while the latter have to work at more conventional hours, and are given the benefit of Sundays and Gazetted Holidays, besides Saturday afternoons for relaxation, the former have to make themselves useful at all hours of the twenty-four, and cannot point to any recognition by the Department of the above holidays, beyond the grant of a few "Sundays off;" even these are subject to the caprices of a fluctuating traffic.

In a department so obviously and manifestly utilitarian one cannot reasonably expect Government to be rigid Sabbatarians but one can at least expect a paternal Department that provides honest-rent and commodious quarters and other privileges, that they will afford the men some concessions as a set-off against the cheerless and mechanical drudgery which is the portion of every signaller from year's end to year's end. Holidays to him are a veritable misnomer. Government has verily demanded the pound of flesh from him, for even taking into account the breaks between duties, these duties work out at eight hours per diem and more cannot be exacted from him. Judge then of the feelings of the signalling staff when they were informed in reply to a memorial that the Government of India could not sanction the concession of retirement after 15 years effective service without the intervention of the Medical Board although they (Government of India) were made aware of the nature of the duties of Sundays and gazetted holidays as days of rest in the Departmental Calendar for men of the First Class offices which are open day and night. In the Bombay Office they observe the Sabbath-day by giving a few offs, but they are so few and far between that they can be disregarded altogether, for I can testify to men not having obtained theirs for three and four months running simply because the traffic did not allow of more men staying away.

This traffic be it known is ever on the increase, for with multiplying facilities and inducements in the shape of cheapened rates not only the merchant at the counter but even the poor ryot at his plough tail has recourse to the telegraph to give and seek information on all matters of daily life. It is the rule rather than the exception for the men of the night batches to have to face an accumulation of the whole day's traffic of such plethoric dimensions that it weighs upon them like an incubus throughout the livelong night, thus dissipating all hopes of a reasonable night's rest.

It should be patent to the Direction that there is not only a need of more wires but more men to cope with this so-called "pressure." It came on so long before the Royal Visit and has lasted for so many months afterwards that evidently it has "come to stay." It is not of a seasonal or deciduous nature nor can it be safely asserted of it that it can be cleared off with less delay by the present staff and number of wires. With more men to work cheerfully and they have proved their worth on many a trying occasion,—I am sure there will be better opportunities for the granting of Sunday offs and a more generous amount of nightly rest.

At about seven o'clock in the evening, the strikers left the maidan "en masse" to go to their homes without being in any way disorderly. They have resolved to continue their strike and will collect again near the P. O. premises at four o'clock early this morning.

CLAIM TO A LARGE ESTATE.

Suit Between Cutchee Memons.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was engaged in hearing a testamentary suit filed by Jacob Gulmahomed and another, against Jacob Haji Isa and others, in respect of two wills of Haji Ibrahim Tarmahomed, dated 27th October, 1897, and 14th May 1898. The parties were Cutchi Memons: the property left by the deceased was estimated by the plaintiffs at Rs. 2,50,000: while some of the defendants averred it to be Rs. 2,00,000. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal, Jehangeer, and Gulabbhoy, appeared for the first and second defendants: Mr. N. N. Saher, and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachandji, appeared for the third defendant. The interests of the other defendants were also watched in Court.

The allegation of the plaintiffs was that the first defendant being very much interested in the property of the deceased, had concealed the fact of the subsequent will from the Court, and obtained letters of administration on the first will. The first defendant caused a notice to be served on the plaintiffs on 17th May, 1905, about certain costs in the matter in which a "exparte" order had been obtained by him, after affecting compromises with parties who were interested in the first will; it was then that they became aware of the order for the costs in question, which was dated 24th July, 1900. The notice called upon them to show cause why the order should not be executed against them. On 16th June, 1905, they showed cause before Mr. Justice Batchelor in Chambers, who adjourned the matter for five weeks to enable the plaintiffs to file a suit in regard to the second will to set aside the decree of 24th July, 1900. The plaintiffs stated, that this decree was obtained by the first defendant by concealment of the will of 14th May, 1898: it should, therefore, be revoked by this Court and Letters of Administration granted by the Court with the will of 14th May, 1898.

Statements were filed by some out of the eight defendants on the record. The statement of the first and second defendants showed that the plaintiffs had no interest in the property of the deceased, even if the document of 14th May 1898 was taken to be the last will. Prior to 13th July, 1898, the first defendant intended to apply for Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased on the strength of that document. But when inspection of it was given to the solicitors of the third and the fifth defendants, and to Jumbabai, the fifth defendant, (pronounced it to be a forgery: while the third defendant, and Jumbabai, did not admit the will to be genuine. The signature of the deceased to the document was rather shaky, and the date was only one day previous to his death. In these circumstances, the first defendant consulted the then Advocate-General, before whom all the facts, including the allegations of the third and the fifth defendants, and Jumbabai were laid. Upon the advice given by the Advocate-General, the first defendant applied to the Court for Letters of Administration under the first will of 27th October, 1897, the matter of the other will he had disclosed in his affidavit of 27th August, 1898, filed in testamentary suit No. 23 of 1898 into which suit his first petition had been afterwards converted. The third defendant had also mentioned it in another affidavit. The first defendant never entered into any compromise with regard to the suit No. 23 of 1898, either with the plaintiffs or with Sidick Gulmahomed, nor had he authorised the sixth defendant to make a compromise with three persons.

The hearing of the matter was proceeded with.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

Tariff Rates for Yellow Metal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

A Customs Circular states that Brass Patent or yellow metal sheathing sheets, braziers, and plates will have tariff valuation of Rs. 51 and duty rate of five per cent.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The following matches were drawn :—
Yorks *vs.* Middlesex.
Sussex *vs.* Lancashire.
Notts *vs.* West Indians.
Essex has beaten Leicester by five wickets.
Kent has beaten Gloucester by ten wickets.
Northampton has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 85 runs.

The following is the position of Counties to August 15.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	23	16	2	5	14
Yorkshire	24	14	2	8	12
Kent	18	12	2	4	10
Lancashire	23	13	5	5	8
Notts	16	8	2	6	6
Warwickshire	16	6	3	7	3
Essex	19	7	6	6	1
Worcestershire	15	2	5	8	—3
Hampshire	16	5	8	3	—3
Somerset	15	4	8	3	—4
Middlesex	14	3	8	3	—5
Northamtonshire	15	4	9	2	—5
Gloucestershire	14	3	9	2	—6
Sussex	18	4	10	4	—6
Leicestershire	19	3	13	3	—10
Derbyshire	17	2	14	1	—12

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana *vs.* Poona Volunteers

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the match between the above teams which commenced yesterday at 11-30 on the Parsi Gymkhana ground before an attendance which gradually increased throughout the morning. The ground is in fine condition, on the soft side, and consequently a good deal of the sting was taken out of Mehta's deliveries but the work he gets on from leg repeatedly troubled the batsmen. Vatcha on the other hand was played with more confidence though the visitors seemed none too anxious to take advantage of a number of full tosses and half volleys sent up by him. The Volunteers took first service and Pais with Bharucha seemed to be getting set till Mehta took Bharucha with a curler round his legs and Pais fell to a smart catch at the sticks off one of the few which rose from Vatcha. Chinoy gave little trouble and H. D. Kanga brought off a fine catch deep which dismissed Simmons as he was getting set. Capt. Rutter's dismissal was the last straw and was attributed to another fine bit of work behind the wickets. From now Major Dunne was the only one to play with any confidence, he took no risks though, and kept the ball well on the carpet whereas he might with safety have hit out at some slow full tosses Vatcha served up. Cody helped to bring the score to 46 for the ninth wicket before falling to a fast one from Mehta.

Greahy helped to add 11 runs for the last wicket, till, unable to give Dunne the bowling in Mehta's over, he was clean bowled. Dunne was consequently left unmissed for a score of 15, a far more useful innings than it sounds numerically.

The Parsi Gymkhana, though getting considerably the best of matters in the first innings, did none too well on a wicket that seems certain to improve though showing signs of bumpiness. To Samson was due the credit of dismissing two good men, D. D. Kanga and Mody, with smart catches in the slips, but H. D. Kanga played the bowling carefully and paved the way for a good partnership by Chothia and Dubash. They put on 39 for the fifth wicket before being separated, Samson dismissing Chothia who had hit out in a lively fashion. Greahy was getting a deal of work on the ball with his slow deliveries and captured four wickets in quick succession one after an exceptionally fine catch by Kharady at cover. Vatcha made a good stand for last wicket, hitting out with a will to the delight of onlookers, whilst Dubash did no more than keep his end up to the last. The wicket favoured Greahy with his slows and he kept a most accurate length, whereas Samson, a fast medium, will come off better on a faster wicket.

Going in for the second time the Volunteers made an excellent start with Captain Rutter hitting out in his usual confident style and Major Dunne as careful as ever. Putting these two in early paid, as the Major left with 28 up and Pais kept up such a sturdy defence that the half century went up before another wicket fell. Rutter succumbed to a fast one by Mehta and wickets fell rapidly from that bowler till six were out for 73 with Pais still patiently keeping up his end. After adding a couple, however, he fell to a catch by Dubash at cover from a hard drive. Veerji found the bowling to his liking, but, after Cody's short stay, there was nobody to keep him company and he was left undismissed after an useful innings which just exceeded double figures and the total 91. They had saved the innings defeat with 28 runs to spare and only a few minutes left for play.

D. D. Kanga and D. E. Mody opened the Parsee innings but with 6 up Kanga fell to Greahy and H. D. Kanga came in. Stumps were drawn with the two batsmen having made 2 a-piece and requiring 22 to win. The match will be continued at 11-30 to-day—Score :—

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vol Pais, st D D Kanga, b Vatcha	11	c Dubash b Mehta	14
Vol Barucha, b Mehta	6	b Mehta	0
Corpl Chenoy, b Vacha	5	b Mehta	3
Corpl Simmons, c H D Kanga, b Mehta	3	c Mehta, b Kanga	0
Capt Rutter, c D D Kanga, b Mehta	0	b Mehta	34
Major Dunne, not out	15	st D D Kanga, b Vatcha	12
Sogt Samson, b Vatcha	1	b Mehta	0
Corpl Veerji, b Mehta	0	not out	9
Vol Kharady, c Wadia, b Mehta	1	b Vatcha	0
Vol Cody, b Mehta	5	C. Lamb, b Vatcha	4
Vol Greahy, b Mehta	6	b Vatcha	0
Extras	0	Extras	7
Total	58		91

Fall of the wickets :—1st Innings—1 for 6 ; 2 for 20 ; 3 for 23 ; 4 for 26 ; 5 for 30 ; 6 for 31 ; 7 for 32 ; 8 for 37 ; 9 for 46.

Fall of the wickets :—2nd Innings—1 for 28 ; 2 for 52 ; 3 for 52 ; 4 for 63 ; 5 for 73 ; 6 for 73 ; 7 for 76 ; 8 for 85 ; 9 for 91.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
A H Mehta	11·5	3	7	28
M B Vatcha	10	2	3	29
H D Kanga	1	0	0	1

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr D D Kanga, c Samson, b Greahy	2
Mr D E Mody, c and b Samson	10
Mr H D Kanga, b Samson	16
Mr J D Mody, b Samson	3
Mr S N Chothia, b Samson	26
Mr J Dubash, not out	27
Mr A Wadia, l-b-w, b Greahy	2
Mr J Pocha, b Greahy	0
Mr P Lam, c Karady, b Greahy	0
Mr A Mehta, b Greahy	0
Mr M Vatcha, st out b Pais	29
Extras	6
Total	121

Fall of wickets :—1 for 2 ; 2 for 16 ; 3 for 24 ; 4 for 37 ; 5 for 76 ; 6 for 83 ; 7 for 83 ; 8 for 85 ; 9 for 85 ; 10 for 121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Greahy	6	19	45	5
Samson	4	23	44	3
Pais	0	82	25	1

THE POONA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The Badminton Tournament which has extended over a fortnight ended on Monday and the sealed handicapping has now been worked out with the result that Mr. and Miss MacIver have been declared winners.

The pairs were drawn for and on the whole worked out fairly evenly. Mr. and Miss MacIver appeared and as it turned out, were the strongest pair. Several old friends, as for instance Mrs. Ransom and Mr MacMahon, and Mrs. Allen and Mr. Goff were drawn together. There were twelve couples entered but unfortunately one of them, and a very strong pair too, Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. Lowman had to scratch, owing to Mr. Lowman spraining his ankle. Of the other 11 couples only two played off all 10 games, one 9 games, one 7 and several got through 6 games. As there were 54 games to be played the time allowed was none too long, though if both courts had been available the whole time, and some of the players had come up to scratch better, there was no reason why a good many more games could not have been got through.

The winners Miss McIver and Mr. McIver (scratch,) thoroughly deserved their overwhelming victory and played well all through. Mrs. Wilson and Mr Airy plus 3 came out second, and out of the 10 games played only lost 3. They played well together and if only Mr. Airy had more practice at the game this would have done even better than they did. Mrs. McIver and Major Jackson plus were third. This was a very strong pair, they only lost 1 game out of the 7 played and drew 1; if they had only been able to play all their games, it is more than probable that they could have come out 2nd, as it is not likely they would have lost any of their 3 remaining sets. The 2nd game in the set between this pair and the winners was the most exciting of the whole Tournament, 14 all being called, Mrs. Ransom and Mr. MacMahon (plus 4) came next. When on their game they were a strong pair but were erratic, and unaccountably lost one game and drew one to pairs they ought to have beaten. Miss Burlton and Mr. Hamilton (plus 5) did well in their 6 matches, their best game being when they beat the pair above. At first they did not play well together, but improved as the Tournament went on. Miss Anderson and Mr Wilson plus 5 won two out of six matches beating the pair above in the earlier stages of the Tournament. They did not, however, play well together, though individually they were both good. Mrs. Raimes and Mr. E. F. Green plus 8 were the pair who secured the largest handicap and won 1 set out of 6. Their best set was one in which they beat Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Lucas, the scores being very close. Mrs. Thomson and Mr. White plus 5 only played 3 sets winning one of them, if they had played more they might have done a good deal better as Mr. White used to be a great player in the old Punjab days, and Mrs. Thomson can play a strong game, but has been doing heavy work in the Tennis Tournament now running its course.

The following is the final order of games played, won and lost:—

Names.	Matches. Played	W.	L.	D.	Games. W.	L.	D.
Miss McIver	10	10	0	0	29	0	1*
McIver (Scratch)							
Mrs Wilson	10	7	3	0	22	8	0
Airy + 3							
Mrs McIver	7	5	1	1	16	3	2
Jackson + 1							
Mrs Ransom	9	5	2	2	17	8	2
McMahon + 4							
Miss Burlton	6	3	3	0	8	10	0
Hamilton + 5							
Miss Anderson	6	2	4	0	5	13	0
Wilson + 5							
Mrs Raimes	6	1	5	0	3	15	0
Green E. F. + 8							
Mrs Allen	4	0	4	0	0	12	0
Goff + 6							
Mrs Thomson	3	1	2	0	3	6	0
White + 5							
Mrs White	3	0	1	1	2	12	1
E Green + 7							
Mrs Kennedy	6	0	6	0	0	18	0
Lucas + 6							

* Winners.

POONA RACES.

SCRATCHINGS FOR SATURDAY'S RACES.

SPLITTING UP THE CONSOLATION PLATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The following horses have been scratched for Saturday's races :—

OLD STAND PLATE.—Applause, Dirty Boy, and Insurrection.

LANOWLI PLATE.—Laffy, Grey Fox, Naiuava, and Sweet William.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Grey Falcon, Nowar, Investor, and Nagashi.

MIDGET HANDICAP.—Bay Middleton Oriental, Caravan and Settler. Top weights not having accepted weights are raised 4 lbs.

PONY PLATE.—Virbala.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Obara and Macleiff.

The following is the division of the Consolation plate for Saturday :—

First Division—Sabah, Chotecbe Gum Sahoon, Sherali, Royal Red, Advocate, General, Leolonel Shabih, Waddler, Ireland, Silver Stream, Adham and Andry.

Second Division—Mariner, Retreat, Cardiff Burhan, Wadi, Durvan, Doulatyar, Canter, Gaucho Nooman, Breechloader, Kashmir and Raol.

NEXT THURSDAY'S ENTRIES.

POONA, AUGUST 16.

The following are the entries for next Thursday's races :—

Trial Chase—Distance about two miles and one furlong.—No entries.

Sticks Handicap, one and quarter mile over six flights.—Olga, Daphne, Small Scotch and Nurse Kitty. The race is declared void.

Hadapsur Plate—Distance seven furlongs.—Zurriff, Panala II, Arabistan, Red, Young Cardigan, Bay Middleton, Grey Fox, Ashruff, Tackreer, Mint, Rose, Bandit II, Hermit, Omar, and Koursahib.

Selling Plate,—Distance five furlongs.—Falstaff, (Rs. 900), Halcyon (Rs. 990), Gambooda (Rs. 800) Balayeuse (Rs. 1200), Baritone (Rs. 1000), Caroline (Rs. 1,200) Pando (Rs. 1000), Armida (Rs. 1,000) Resident (Rs. 700) Presbyterian (Rs. 1,200), Gum (Rs 1,200).

Arab Consolation Plate—distance seven furlongs.—Kummar, Cardiff, Wadi, Little Gallant, and Old Coin, Canal, Hookhan, Mariner, Arcter, Scarlet, Manar, Canter, Recruit, Monsoon, Swordsman, Young Kaiser, Nooman, Thunderbolt, Investor Ireland, and Advocate-General. If necessary after declaration of forfoits on Tuesday the race will be divided.

SERVICE PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.—Archipalago, Dumbell, Viemard, Last Post, White Feather and Swiftsure.

LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance half a mile—Chotee Begum, Bourbon, Shirazi, Mooslat, Grey Falcon, Dhanan, Nagashi, Solicitor, Salbook, Mudlool, Eclipse Sabah, Gaucho, Silverstream, Wadiler, Ariff, Sahoon, Sherali, Golden Hall, Royal Red, Marvel Advocate General, and Andry. If necessary after declaration of forfeits on Tuesday the race will be divided.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the Programme for Wednesday, 22nd August, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

1. Cutting the Turk's Head and Tilting at Ring.—Horses and Ponies.

The cut "one to the right" must be correctly laid for followed by the point.

Marks will be deducted for bad style.

The Turk's Head, etc., will be on the ground for practice to-morrow, Saturday and Monday.

2. (*a*) Individual Jumping, Horses. (*b*) Section Jumping, Horses and Ponies.

The Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride given course to where tables are placed bearing the fruit and vegetables, presided over by the ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the judges. They will also please provide their own haversacks. Syces required to hold horses.

4. Affinity Event. Tent-pegging and Tilting at Ring.—Lady to ride ring, gentleman to take peg.

5. Estate Cordiate Stakes (Ladies Nomination).—Gentlemen at the starting post will each be given a bag containing the necessary materials. They will ride given course to where ladies are seated and handing over horses to syces will hand bags to their nominatrices. The ladies with the materials supplied will then proceed to cut out and make the French Flag, the three pieces of material must be joined in correct order and attached to cane. Gentlemen to return with flag over same course. First in with best made flag to win. Gentlemen may assist their partners in the making of the flags.

6. Pony Scurry Handicap.

7. Horse Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Tuesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and Officers, the Band of the 113th Regiment will play during the afternoon

N.B.—Practice jumps, etc., will in future be avail able three days a week—on Mondays and Saturdays as at present, and on Thursdays at the north end of the maidan.

THE SCURRIES.—It is found to be quite impossible to handicap satisfactrily unless entries are received at a reasonable time before the meeting, in future therefore any animal that runs without having been previously entered will start from Scratch. We feel sure that competitors will appreciate the handicappers' difficulty and will enter animals early *although they may not have actually decided to start them.*

G. HENDERSON GRAY.
W. G. PALMER.
Hony. Secretaries.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

Army Officers Invited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Intimation has been received that an International Horse Show will be held at San Sebastian in September, 1906, to which the Officers of the Army are invited if they obtain the necessary authorisation to participate therein. Officers will be allowed to proceed to San Sebastian on leave, should they desire to attend the Horse Show.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

(Concluded from page 4).

To start with, about six clubs are advisable, and a good substantial bag. It is no economy to buy a cheap bag, as unless it is made of really good leather or cloth it will wear out in an incredibly short space of time, and be constantly in want of a new top or new bottom or some other kind of repair. An excellent one can be purchased for about 8s. 6d. from any good clubmaker or at any Athletic Store, and choice should be made of as light a one as possible as it will probably mean a considerable after saving as to caddies.

The six clubs will cost roughly about thirty three shillings and should consist of driver, brassy, cleek, iron, mashie and putter. Others may be added later on when the player becomes more expert, the usual price for irons being five shillings to five shillings and six-pence, and for wooden clubs five shillings and six-pence to seven shillings and six-pence.

THE CADDIE AND HIS BURDEN.

Later on still when the player has become very expert it will be found advisable to duplicate wooden clubs in case of accident, as it is better to be prepared for all emergencies, and the breaking of an only driver at the critical point of an important match would mean a great deal of annoyance and the probable loss of the contest. Beginners, however, need not trouble about this point.

A dozen rubber-cored balls, Haskell, Professional, Colonel or any of the other numerous first class makes, will cost twenty four shillings, and should last some little time, but those who are at the very beginning stages of the game will find rechades and cheaper kinds quite good enough and will be able to obtain them at about twelve to eighteen shillings per dozen.

Caddies average one shilling per round, at some clubs they are divided into two classes, the second class boys receiving ninepence or tenpence a round, at others, fourpence or sixpence lunch money is charged, but on ordinary occasions the general average can be put down at one shilling a round.

Caddies are undoubtedly luxuries which can perfectly well be done without, but on a long course they are a great saving of exertion and trouble, and if any scruples are felt about the extravagance of employing them very frequently, the golfer can always supply an excuse by looking at the question from the boy's point of view and reflecting upon what would become of the profession and how would the caddies earn their livings if everyone economized in this particular item.

GOLF FOR THE WORKING MAN.

Looking at the game from a working man or working woman's point of view, the initial expenditure can be reduced considerably. For the first year or so it is not necessary to have even six clubs three can be made to supply all purposes. A brassey for driving and long shots through the green, an iron which will fulfill its ordinary vocation and also can be used for putting, and a mashie for approaching and all difficult shots out of bunkers and bad lies.

The clubs need not necessarily be new, quite good second hand ones can often be obtained at a considerably reduced price such as eighteenpence or half a-crown, and as long as they are fairly well balanced and suit the taste of the individual player, it is all that is necessary. No one would think of learning to play the violin on a Cremona or Stradivarius, an inferior instrument is much better suited to the purpose until some amount of technique is mastered, and in the same way until some little skill is obtained and the first trying stages are over, second hand clubs and cheap balls will fulfill all requirements.

Beautifully finished clubs are wasted on the novice who cannot appreciate fully such niceties as curve, balance etc.

Up to the present time working women's clubs have not been started but their inauguration will probably take place in the near future, and their coming should be heartily encouraged and welcomed. Working men's clubs and townspeople's clubs have been in existence for some time and have proved of incalculable benefit to the members, who by payment of some trifling annual subscription are permitted the use of the links, and derive a great deal of pleasure and strength from the fresh air and exercise and absolute change from the weary monotonous labours of the day.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

But to return to the middle class golfer. It is not the ordinary stay-at-home golfers, who play regularly on their home links during leisure hours, who find the game expensive. It is those who have attained to a certain proficiency and wish to attend the championships and open meetings in the various districts.

These meetings are undoubtedly great fun and a source of many pleasant acquaintanceships and interesting friendships, but they do mean the outlay of a good deal of money.

There are the railway fares, the cost of lodgings or hotels, entrance fees, luncheons and teas, tips to caddies and club attendants, and the innumerable little items which mount up to such a surprising large total.

Then from the girl's point of view there are clothes, a very important item indeed in the list of expense. The athletic girl is no longer satisfied to look a fright and to wear the oldest of garments, but strives to be as neat as possible, and as smart as is compatible with the character of the sport in which she is indulging. Well-cut boots and good tailor-made coats and skirts cannot be obtained cheaply, and it is perfectly amazing how many boots and shoes can be expended during a year's golf, and what a hole this item makes in an ordinary dress allowance.

A BHIL IN A RAGE.

Rupture of the Spleen.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court have disposed of an appeal preferred by Raoji walad Dashrath, who was in June last convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged before Mr. Tipnis with the murder of one Narayen, Patel at Kalmadi, on the 27th April last. In the afternoon of that day, while the deceased and others were seated near the deceased's house, some altercation took place between accused's brother Sakria on the one hand, and the deceased on the other, in the course of which the accused first caught hold of the deceased's top-hair, and afterwards picked up a stone of the size of a small cocoanut, and threw it with force at the deceased, from a distance of about ten feet, hitting him on the stomach with the result that his spleen, stomach, intestines, and vessels of the abdomen were ruptured, causing fatal injuries and consequent death within a short time. Evidence of the accused was that, in consequence of the deceased abusing his brother in a foul manner and then kicking him and beating him with blows, he himself got enraged and caught hold of the deceased's top-hair, but the others released him, that the deceased still continued to abuse him and his brothers, whereupon he picked up a small stone to threaten the deceased, but his brother caught hold of his arm, and the stone slipped and struck the deceased. The Sessions Judge could not accept the accused's statement in this respect, since all the witnesses, including his own brother Sakria deposed to the deliberate throwing of the stone at the deceased. The accused's brothers kept their dampers and actually took accused towards his hut. But the deceased had apparently a bad tongue. He would not cease abusing accused and all his kith and kin. This again enraged accused more and he broke away from his brothers, and lifting a good sized stone flung it with force at the deceased. Accused's brothers however, took him again to his hut before he could do more harm. The result of the throwing of the stone was that it hit the deceased on the stomach. He took up the stone and walked a short distance, but soon fainted and dropped down unconscious. He was taken to his house, but died at midnight the same day. There was nothing in the evidence to show premeditation to kill on the part of the accused. Mr. Tipnis, differing from the assessors, found the accused voluntarily caused grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

THE SEA COMING TO ITS OWN AGAIN.

THE statement made at the first meeting of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion that serious inroads are being made on the Yorkshire coast is a reminder that Yorkshire owes a considerable portion of its large acreage to successive accumulations of sea deposits in past ages. Geologists are agreed that at one time the existing coast-line between Flamborough and Spurn Heads had no existence, and a line drawn roughly from Bridlington to Hull, through Beverley, would mark what was then the seashore of the East Riding. The whole of the Holderness coast seems to have been built up since the glacial period, and now the sea is steadily creeping back towards Beverley—according to some estimates, at the rate of ten yards per annum.

EPISCOPAL CORNWALL.

The grave having closed over Dr. Gott, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has at his disposal the first mitre available since he has been in office. The Cornish See came into existence in 1876; its cathedral, founded in 1880 is not perhaps, generally known to have been the first building of the kind consecrated since new St. Paul's, founded in 1675 and opened in 1694. Truro Cathedral is partly indebted for its existence to the munificence of the Wises of Ladock. The first home of the Truro bishops was on that section of the Cornish Arcadia just outside the town, Kenwyn, on the road leading to Pyran Porth. It used to be a favourite haunt of Alfred Tennyson, who, in his pre-Laureate days, was a frequent guest of the late Henry Sewell Stokes at his house in this neighbourhood. That was the dwelling which, when its owners, changing their abode, had left for a few minutes the poet alone on the vacant premises, suggested to Tennyson the lines beginning :

Life and thought have gone away.

This Mr. Stokes, the late Laureate's Cornish host, wrote much pretty verse himself. His poems caused Mr. F. Leveson-Gower, when member for Bodmin while ordering a copy, to ask whether the book sold, well, receiving the answer, "I have, sir, sold several copies, but all to you."

JOHN MORLEY AND HENRY DRUMMOND.

The Rev. E. B. H. Macpherson tells in the August *Young Man* that he was some years ago a guest with Mr. Morley in a house in Scotland. The conversation turned on Henry Drummond. "How was it," asked Mr. Morley, "that your Church tolerated Drummond? His views of things were surely not the views that are held by the Free Church?" "No," was the answer; "but we never took him seriously as a thinker. No one ever believed that he would seriously influence the theological opinion of the Church. We regarded him rather as a religious influence." "Ah, yes," Mr. Morley replied, "you are quite right; he wasn't a thinker." For a quarter of an hour or so the talk was of other matters. Then Mr. Morley returned to Drummond. "You said a little ago that Drummond was a religious influence. How did he show that?" "For one thing, he cleansed Edinburgh University life for several years." "Ah, did he! That's better than being a thinker."

STRANGE CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

At Tower Bridge Police-court Alfred Walter Pauley, a tea-packer, of Bermondsey, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Rose, with bigamy. Evidence was given that in December 1881 he married Elizabeth Steadman, but left her at the church-door. In June 1883 he married Sarah Hannah Berriman, and six weeks later told her of his first marriage and introduced her to his real wife, who refused to live with him. Owing to her condition at the time, the second wife consented to stay with him, and they lived together for twenty years. The prisoner was said to have been unkind to his daughter and on her death-bed she made her mother promise to leave him. The mother kept her word, and, nearly three years afterwards, married a sailor named Chave. A week ago the prisoner met Chave, and wanted to charge him with having bigamously married his wife. Chave accompanied him into Rotherhithe Police-station, and produced to Detective-sergeant Thornell his marriage certificate and copies of the certificates of the prisoner's two weddings. The prisoner was then put into the dock and charged with bigamy, and he stated that when he went through the ceremony with Mr. Berriman she knew that he was a married man. Detective-sergeant Thornell reported that he was unable to find the first wife. Mr. Rose said that in the circumstances he did not think a jury would convict, and therefore he discharged the accused.

MISDIRECTED ZEAL.

Poor forlorn parishes, which could not afford to pay a clerk of works to superintend the alterations, suffered badly in these ecclesiastical convulsions. During the years they were raging at their height I journeyed to a distant place to supervise a case, in the enforced absence of an older eye. The careful repair of an interesting early English window had been specified; but it was gone. The contractor, who had met me on the spot, replied genially to my gaze of concern: "Well now," I said to myself, when I looked at the old thing, "I won't stand upon a pound or two: I'll give 'em a new winder now I am about it, and make a good job of it, howsomever." A caricature in new stone of the old window had taken its place. The same church was an old oak rood-screen of debased Perpendicular workmanship, but valuable, the original colouring and gilding, though much faded, still remaining on the cusp and mouldings. The repairs deemed necessary had been duly specified, but I beheld in its place a new screen of deal, varnished to a mirror-like brilliancy. "Well," replied the builder, more genially than ever, "I said to myself, 'Please God, now I am about it, I'll do the thing well, cost what it will!'" "Where's the old screen?" I said, appalled. "Used up to boil the workmen's kittles; though'a were not much at that!"

THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

Order re-established, my uncle returned to the Mairie of which our house formed part. He found a Cossack carrying off our two last blankets, and a tussle took place between him and the soldier, one of whose comrades took my uncle's part. Just as he was handing the blankets back, a pistol went off and the poor man fell dead. My uncle was arrested, marched into the middle of the square, and sentenced by a young officer in command to fifty strokes of the knout for having beaten a Cossack. My uncle declared he had done no such thing; but the Cossack who had accused him swore it was true, that he recognised him by his overcoat, and had been kicked by him. My uncle again declared his innocence but without effect. Then, turning to the young officer, he said, 'You are very young, and in a strange country. It may be you will yet have need of my services.' The officer laughed at him, and ordered the sentence to be carried out. Some time afterwards my uncle

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

The area of unusually high pressure has extended from the head of the Bay to Beluchistan and the in-flow of Bombay monsoon into Upper India has diminished, the rainfall in South India, however, increased. The Bay current has not changed appreciably. In Burma light rain has fallen locally on the coast and a few falls occurred in the interior; the largest amount being 1 inch in Akyab. The skies are moderately overcast and the temperature has fallen. In North-East India and Orissa coast, the precipitation has been nearly general and light to moderate. Sibsagar reports 1½ inches; Cherraponjee 2; and Dinajpur, Gaya and Balasore 1½ inches. The cloud humidity has increased in Chota Nagpur and the skies are again heavily overcast everywhere. The temperature is still in defect, except in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. In the West Submontane districts and the United Provinces light to moderate and nearly general rainfall occurred, the chief amounts are: 1 inch in Bareilly, and 2 in Dehra Dun; but in the rest of the Province, Central India and in the Central Provinces dry weather with higher temperature prevailed. The skies are lightly to moderately overcast in all these areas. In North-West India only one fall of two inches is reported, and at Simla it exceeds a quarter of an inch, while very small amounts are reported from Ambala, Cherat, Gilgit and Mount Abu. Both cloud and humidity have diminished and the skies are clear in the greater part of the Punjab and Upper Sind but still lightly overcast elsewhere. The temperature is in defect in the Submontane Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir, and in the remainder of North-West India the weather is warmer than usual. In the Peninsula there has been nearly general and light to moderate rainfall in South India with a few falls in South Deccan Mercara; and Mysore report 2 inches; Coimbatore 1; and Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly 1 1/2 inches. The cloud has decreased in Madras, excluding Malabar, and increased in the remainder of the Peninsula; while the air has become damper in Deccan. The temperature has fallen in South India and risen in Deccan, being generally in defect in the former area and in excess elsewhere. Nearly general rain is probable in the North-East and South India and local rain in Burma Coast, Orissa, Central Sub-Himalayas and South Deccan, and some rain in the interior of Burma. A slight shock of earthquake was reported from South Rajputana yesterday at about sixteen hours and fifty-five minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Benawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather; advancement retarded. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing, and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds and want more rain. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grain doing well.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grain suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Seasonable.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	
Previously registered.....	36	97	34	77	38	47	33	79
Thursday 16th Aug. 1906	0	09	0	00	0	00	0	01
Total....	36	97	34	77	38	47	33	86
Total fall to 16th Aug. '05..	27	19	28	93	28	37	23	49
Total fall to 16th Aug. '04..	34	00	36	38	35	91	29	32

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 00	39 91	35 21	24 22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure S.A.M.	WIND. Direction.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	[illegible]	SSE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	[illegible]						....	0·07	0·06
Muscat	[illegible]						....	0·21	—0·16
Aden	29·705	S E					....	0·0	—0·16
Lahore	29·650	Calm	7	101·4	81·3	80	0·25	3·42	—0·17
Sirsa	29·667	W S W	4	92·3	78·6	87	0·30	3·17	—0·73
Delhi	29·708	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·60	13·93	—1·25
Agra	29·711	S W	4	88·0	73·0	95	0·63	12·42	—2·23
Cawnpore	29·749	W S W	4	82·9	70·7	91	1·5	17·47	+3·41
Allahabad	29·754	W N W	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·13	14·42	—3·72
Jhansi	29·781	W S W	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·22	—1·74
Jacobabad	29·570	E S E	6	117·1	84·6	64	0·52	0·93	—3·42
Karachi	29·685	W S W	24	89·9	81·2	84	....	1·34	—2·13
Jeypore	29·778	W	13	89·7	81·1	60	0·0	8·83	—2·97
Ajmere	29·842	W	21	92·1	79·5	71	0·54	11·68	—7·58
Deesa	29·787	S	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·50	—1·81
Ahmedabad ..	29·814	S S W	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	+7·02
Bhuj	29·731	S S W	32	90·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—1·12
Jamnagar	29·751	Calm	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	—2·50
Dwarka	29·759	S S W	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	—7·76
Rajkot	29·790	S W	22	95·9	79·5	83	0·10	12·42	—7·78
Bhavnagar Para.	29·805	S W	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·01	14·86	+8·99
Veraval	29·790	W S W	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·04	14·05	+0·74
Neemuch	29·827	W S W	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·0	15·25	—3·02
Indore.....	29·850	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·02	27·29	+6·96
Sangor	29·810	W S W	17	81·4	74·6	89	....	26·60	—3·80
Jubbulpore ..	29·818	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	—7·11
Hoshangabad..	29·828	W S W	8	87·0	79·8	84	....	26·56	—4·66
Khandwa	29·828	N W	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	21·81	+4·32
Raipur	29·798	S W	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	—3·42
Nagpur	29·822	N E	15	85·2	75·3	79	0·03	33·56	+0·93
Amraoti	29·824	N N W	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+3·41
Akola	29·813	N W	12	86·6	73·3	67	....	22·92	+4·44
Surat	29·818	W S W	15	87·1	78·6	86	0·43	32·11	—7·70
Malegaon	29·836	W	18	85·9	73·3	76	....	19·35	—7·09
Bombay	29·840	S	15	87·1	81·3	81	....	31·38	—13·28
Poona	29·844	W	24	84·6	71·2	82	0·2	13·83	+0·64
Ahmednagar ..	29·864	N	17	87·9	72·2	69	....	9·22	+0·39
Aurangabad ..	29·833	W S W	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·40	....
Sholapur	29·850	N N W	23	94·0	73·0	69	....	7·97	—2·82
Ratnagiri	29·843	Calm	10	85·8	78·4	83	0·72	65·58	—8·38
Bijapur	29·845	W	15	87·9	71·2	74	....	6·75	+0·21
Belgaum	29·851	Calm	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·07	22·61	—2·63
Mormugao	29·848	N E	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·33	62·40	+0·21
Karwar	29·832	Calm		....	....	....	0·90	68·02	—13·78
Mangalore	29·835	Calm		89·0	73·0	71	0·0	73·21	—2·01
Calicut	29·801	Calm	5	89·7	76·2	90	0·05	66·83	—10·18
Cochin	29·803	N N W	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·56	53·18	—1·31
Bangalore	29·868	N W	12	84·9	65·8	90	....	11·47	+7·81
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·837	Calm	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	—1·03
Masulipatam.	29·795	Calm	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·87	+2·11
Bellary	29·826	W	13	97·0	75·6	60	....	6·37	+3·21
Cuddapah	29·831	N W	6	96·2	80·9	69	0·18	11·19	+1·89
Madras	29·803	W S W	7	99·0	77·9	58	....	8·43	+0·94
Coimbatore ..	29·828	S W	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	1·89	—1·31
Trichinopoly ..	29·794	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·19	3·64	+3·86
Nagapatam ..	29·723	W	9	101·4	81·3	53	1·05	7·43	+2·11
Colombo	29·776	S E	11	87·0	77·0	73	....	7·09	—5·83

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Banglore, has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Bombay, Mormugao, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal in Berar, over the greater part of the Central Provinces and at Jaipur, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the important falls being 1·62" at Colombo, 1·33" at Trichinopoly and 1·13" at Coimbatore.

Weather.—The small area of abnormally low pressure, which was yesterday over Ceylon and to its west, yet remains there and has extended a few miles northwards on the Malabar Coast to the south of Mangalore. Weather is very hot over nearly the whole of the Deccan, Berar, and the Central Provinces. Conditions appear to be slowly improving and rain is to be expected over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THEATREGOERS have cultivated a strong sense of humour since the days of Dickens, and when they are given sentimentality on the stage or in books, it must be good sentimentality, like the novelist's, or they laugh at it, as a relief from being silently bored by it. If Mr. E. W. Peple, the author of *The Prince Chap*, had known this while he had his play with him in America, he would in all probability (allowing for the shrewdness of his race) have refrained from trying his luck in England. The theme of Mr. Peple's play, like its hero, is unquestionably "worthy"—and that, of course, is in his favour as a moralist. His story is as innocent as a baby and as quiet as a mouse—as innocent as *Bootle's Baby* and as quiet as *Mice and Men*! And there are incidents in these plays which are embraced in *The Prince Chap*—in a perfectly honest embrace, of course. I mean that Mr. Peple cannot be said to have gone to John Strange Winter and Madeline Lucette Ryley for his material. He could easily have written *The Prince Chap* without ever having known of the existence of the two plays his own recalls to mind.

A young man of somewhat girlish gentleness undertakes the guardianship of a baby girl. He does not find the infant in the forest, as did Tricotrin; or on his hearth, as did Silas Marner; or on his camp bed as did the military hero of John Strange Winter's classic. He accepts the duties and responsibilities of daddy to oblige a friend. In a Christmas or a fairy play, or in a comic opera or farce, a baby-farming business like this might be developed into an evening of first-rate fun, but the author has chosen to set to work in an atmosphere of romantic comedy-drama, with the unescapable result that only one person is able to take him seriously—that person, himself. It is asked of us that we shall sympathise with the sad case of the young sculptor and artificial father when his beloved lady, refusing to listen to explanations, jilts him and marries his wealthy rival. But our sympathies, if they are anywhere, are with this beloved lady, who is in the romantic comedy drama department of Mr. Peple's play, and cannot be expected to adapt her beliefs on the shortest notice to the demands of the fairy story.

The baby girl grows up into a fine young woman: and the young sculptor, not quit so young now, falls in love with her. So that it is not necessary to repeat here the answer he gives his first love, when, having lost her husband, she declares her willingness to take him to her arms and believe his explanation about the baby girl. There is some pretty acting in Mr. Pepele's play at the Criterion, and it comes from the three young ladies who represent respectively the three ages of the heroine—Miss Bettyl Green, Miss Geraldine Wilson, and Miss Janet Alexander. The first is one of the most natural infant actresses the stage has seen; the second makes a perfectly delightful tomboy; and the third, who was "discovered" by Mr. Nat Goodwin among the Gibson Girls of the Vaudeville, and brought out in a prominent part at the Shaftesbury, interprets the grown-up aspect of the heroine's personality with considerable charm and refinement. Fortunately for Miss Alexander, and for us, she has been able to divorce herself entirely from those Gibson Girl characteristics, which consist mainly of a supercilious and coldly impudent expression of countenance, an angularity of elbow movement and a carriage of body which to the theatre architect would suggest the cantilever principle. The clever young lady may be heartily congratulated upon her lucky escape from the melancholy drudgery of being an actress and not an actress, a super and not a super, a Gibson Girl and—not a Gibson Girl!

Miss Mabel Love, whom one is inclined to associate almost entirely with the art of dancing, has always been ambitious in the direction of comedy. After her successes as a dancer at the Gaiety, she played many parts in the old comedies revived at the Globe and in the provinces by the late Miss Kate Vaughan—herself a truant from the school of Terpsichore; and although, in subsequent years, she could not but feel gratified by the engagements offered her for the heroines of pantomimes and fairy plays, it was always with a sigh for a comedy part that she signed her contracts for Cinderellas and Bluebells. One of her best achievements in the line of comedy was her Countesse de Candale in Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation from the French, *A Marriage of Convenience*—a part she played remarkably well, to the hero of Mr. Lewis Waller on a special tour of our suburbs and the principal provincial towns. Since then, Miss Mabel Love has appeared in comedy at several London theatres, including His Majesty's; and now her latest opportunity for obeying her inmost wishes and ambitions is in an arrangement she has made with Mr. Percy Hutchinson to play the leading part in Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox's comedy, *The Freedom of Suzanne*.

When the world was mad on cycling, and motors had not arrived to provide a dashing background to the musical comedian's or comedienne's photograph, and to tempt hundreds of pounds from their hard-earned savings in the bank, Miss Mabel Love was seldom seen out of doors unaccompanied by her dark green enamelled "Singer." And thereby hangs a tale. Once, in Liverpool when she was rehearsing for *Cinderella* a severe cold caused her to lose her voice, and as it was feared by the management that if she strained her voice at rehearsals she might not be able to sing on the opening night of the pantomime, they accepted her offer to bring a young friend of hers who had a good voice, and would sing those of her solos which had choruses, in order that the ladies of the chorus might have their practice under complete conditions. When Miss Love arrived at rehearsal next morning the stage-manager asked if she had brought her singer with her. "Yes," answered the young leading lady, "but I've left it with the man outside; it is in rather a dirty condition." "I hope you have not engaged a street singer," said the manager, looking greatly alarmed and not a little puzzled. "I don't understand you," said Miss Love. "I certainly hope I don't understand you," said the manager. And so they went on, in the darkness of their confusion, until, from an enlightening observation on the part of Miss Love, it dawned upon the manager that she had referred to her cycle.

The pretty wife of Mr. Weedon Grossmith, who is the daughter of a West End doctor, now deceased, who bore the name of Palfrey, is leaving her artistic home in Bedford Square for a few months to try her future with Mr. Arthur Law's new comedy, *Three Blind Mice*, on a tour starting at the Theatre Royal, Margate, and embracing Llandudno and Dublin. Associated with Miss Palfrey in the cast are Mr. Frederick Kerr, Miss Granville, and Mr. Compton Coutts, so that it will be seen that the company is not of the ordinary provincial kind. Miss Palfrey is of the delicate type of beauty, having a slim and graceful figure, upon which her dainty gowns hang to the best advantage, and a pair of conspicuously large eyes which recall to one's mind the imagined beauty-heads of the earlier painters. It is this striking prettiness, combined with a form of picturesque daintiness, which makes Mrs. Weedon Grossmith look so at home, so "right" among her husband's beautiful collection of old furniture, prints, and China. She is an animated part of the artistic scheme of decoration carried out in their handsome rooms under the uncommonly tasteful eye of the "lord and master" of the house, who, as everyone knows, is a painter as well as an actor of distinction.

Mr. Weedon Grossmith is probably the only man in the world who has the use and enjoyment of house furniture as fixtures belonging by right of deed to Queen Alexandra, about his prowess afterwards. Thus, garrulous accounts of his wonderful achievements, of his perilous adventures, skill, bad luck and good, form the staple of his orations (just as they did in the days of the cave men, probably), varied occasionally by the jargon of the money market, or an enthusiastic discussion upon the relative merits of. When the lease of his Bedford Square house falls in the property is at the disposal of the Crown, and will probably be pulled down to meet the plans of a general scheme of improvement. Although many years must pass before No. 1 Bedford Square falls a victim to the pick and shovel, Her Majesty the Queen has already purchased the beautifully moulded "Adams Brothers" mantelpieces upon which the artist-comedian casts so many loving looks during the day, and these must be given up (according to agreement) in good order to Her Majesty, whose intention it is to have them fixed in certain rooms of Buckingham Palace. Meanwhile they are to all intents and purposes the sole property of Mr. Grossmith, who fondles them as though they were living things of beauty, and is always on the look-out for the careless male visitor who may show an inclination to knock out the ashes of his pipe on the precious nose of a bas-relief cupid. So that the possession of the Queen's mantelpieces Mr. Grossmith anxious as well as joyful moments.

Mr. Watkin Mills, who is a greatly and never misses an opportunity of playing the game, abroad as well as in England, unless some very special duty stands in his way, has a number of funny golf stories in the pauch of his memory, and here is one of the celebrated baritone's "pets." A bad player was one day many more miles off his game than usual, and missed the ball with every club in the bag. The caddie, who was getting terribly tired of handing the player one club after another, suddenly had a bright idea. Removing the spare balls from the little pocket in the front of the bag, and putting them in his own, he stood by and watched the new man have a last shot with the last club. It was another miss, and the poor player turned in despair to the caddie and exclaimed, "I can't think what's the matter with me to-day, I've used every club in the whole bunch, and have not hit a single ball!" "Don't give it up, Sir," replied the youngster sympathetically—"Here's the bag! You haven't had a go with *that* yet!"

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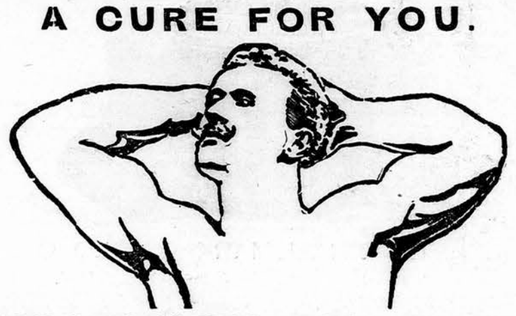

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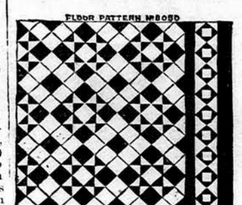

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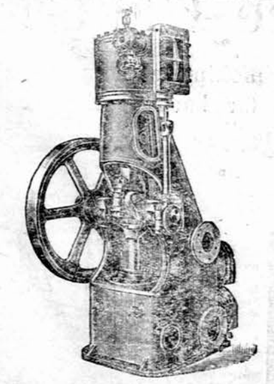

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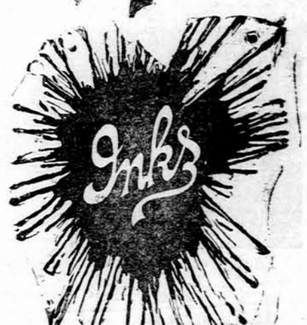

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